

Mortar attack in South Lebanon

6 IDF soldiers wounded

By DAVID RUDGE and JOSHUA BRILLIANT
ROSH HANIKRA. — Six IDF soldiers were wounded in mortar attacks in the central sector of the security zone in South Lebanon yesterday afternoon, the IDF spokesman reported.

They were taken to hospitals in Israel for treatment. Five were said to be suffering from slight injuries, the sixth was reported to be moderately wounded.

IDF troops responded with artillery and mortars, forcing the attackers to stop firing.

According to sources in South Lebanon, five mortar rounds hit the IDF force's position, north of Kantara village, in the first attack. Four

more rounds were fired later. Sporadic mortar firing resumed last night.

A senior military source said yesterday that it was suspected that the Katyusha attack on Galilee yesterday morning had been launched by Shi'ite Amal bands.

The sources said they believed Amal may have fired the Katyushas to signal to Israel that it should avoid attacking their villages.

But both the Amal and Hizbullah organizations issued a rare joint statement in Tyre yesterday claiming responsibility for the attack.

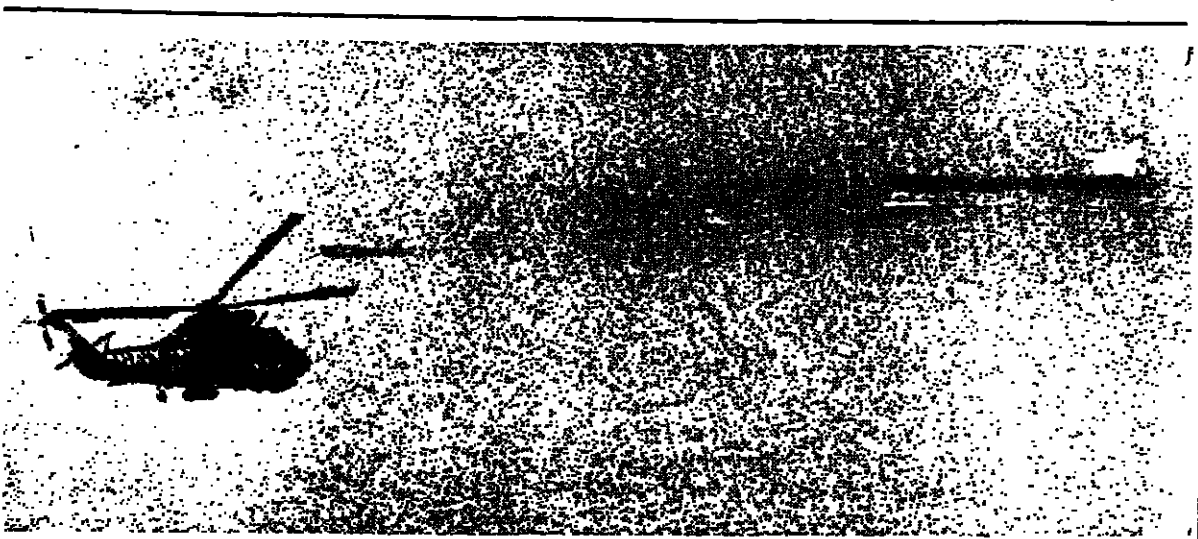
The attack took place several hours after Israeli assault helicopters had bombed a building in Sultaniya,

a village in Amal territory north-east of Tibnin.

The two-storey building was destroyed in the helicopter raid. No casualties were reported, although hundreds of villagers had been watching a football match nearby.

Several 122mm rockets fell in Galilee yesterday, morning causing no injuries, although several people had lucky escapes. Slight damage was caused to two buildings, a street lamp and power lines.

Some two hours after the helicopter attack in Sultaniya, the IDF issued a statement saying the target was a group which supported Hizbullah actions against the IDF and the SLA. This was intended to be a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



A U.S. Navy helicopter flies over reflagged tankers in the Persian Gulf off Dubai after they sailed through the Strait of Hormuz as part of the second convoy under U.S. escort. (AFP telephoto)

Tanker mined outside the Gulf

BAHRAIN (Reuters). — Shock waves rippled through the shipping world yesterday after a U.S.-operated supertanker hit a mine outside the hazardous Gulf in an area regarded as a safe haven for shipping.

The Texaco Caribbean, loaded with Iranian crude oil, was holed by a mine in the Sea of Oman about 12 miles off the United Arab Emirates (UAE) port of Fujairah, as it came in to anchor.

"This is going to create havoc," one shipping agent in Saudi Arabia said. "This is where all the ships anchor when going in and out of the Gulf."

It was the first time a vessel had been damaged outside the Gulf since the Iran-Iraq war spilled over into the Gulf sea lanes to threaten merchant shipping in 1984.

The mine blew a hole one metre below the waterline in the Panamanian-registered vessel, chartered by the U.S. oil company Texaco. U.S. news reporters on the scene said that oil was pouring out of the hole and that the smell of gas fumes hung in the air for miles around the wounded tanker. The crew suffered no injuries.

Meanwhile, three reflagged Kuwaiti tankers escorted by U.S. warships, the second such convoy to be shepherded into the Gulf by the U.S. Navy, rode at anchor off Saudi Arabia. The convoy was stalled by another mine detected in a sea approach to Kuwait, where the tankers are due to load oil, as well as by Iranian naval activity, according to shipping sources in Bahrain.

The mine was found some 160 miles ahead of the U.S. convoy, the sources said.

Five ships had been damaged by mines inside the Gulf in the last three months, but all were in the northern end near Kuwait. The last was the reflagged Kuwaiti tanker Bridgeton which was being escorted by U.S. warships to Kuwait on July 24.

Iraq shatters lull with air raids on 6 Iran oil sites

BAGHDAD (Reuters). — Iraq today shattered a 25-day lull in air raids on economic targets in Iran, announcing it sent warplanes to bomb oil fields and refineries because Tehran spurned a UN demand for a ceasefire.

In New York, the UN Security Council was to meet behind closed doors today on the Gulf war, following the failure of its July 20 resolution calling for an immediate halt to the fighting.

The renewed Iraqi attacks raised the spectre of Iranian retaliation and the possibility that the bitter seven-year-long conflict would again spill over into Gulf sea lanes in the so-called "tanker war."

Iran, in a Tehran Radio commentary yesterday, threatened to equip its naval units with surface-to-surface or surface-to-air missiles and transform the Gulf into a "killing field for aggressors."

Diplomatic sources in Bahrain said, however, that in the past, Iran has usually answered ground strikes with ground strikes.

The Iraqi air strikes on six oil sites in northern, central and southern Iran surprised diplomats in the Iraqi capital, Baghdad. "It came when we least expected it," said one Western envoy.

The strikes coincided with increasing Gulf tensions sparked by the collision of a U.S.-operated supertanker with a mine in the Sea of Oman and the discovery of another mine in the Gulf path of a U.S.-escorted tanker convoy.

Iraq had refrained from air attacks on Iran's oil installations since July 15, five days before the UN Security Council unanimously adopted its resolution ordering a ceasefire.

An Iraqi war communiqué said the raids were "in retaliation for Iran's insistence on rejecting the resolution and its continued aggression against Iraq's international borders and its shelling of Iraqi residential areas."

It added: "Iraq alone is able to defeat the aggression...and set up

honourable peace anytime, anywhere."

The high command said Iraqi jets struck at an oil refinery in Tabriz and the oilfields of Bibi Hakima, Marun, Karanj and Gach Saran.

Iran said the Iraqi air raids were part of a joint conspiracy by the U.S., France and Britain.

"This conspiracy, was hatched...by America, Britain and France to put pressure on the Islamic republic of Iran for a compromise in the war," Teheran Radio said.

The radio said Washington was pressuring the UN Security Council to impose economic and military sanctions on Iran. "The attack by Iraqi planes on our industrial centres is a complementary move to add to this pressure," it said.

The Iranian news agency Irna said one Iraqi Mirage fighter was shot down by Iranian anti-aircraft fire during the raids and crashed near Bubiyan island in the northern Gulf. Nine Iranian civilians were killed in the bombings, it said.

Teheran Radio said that in naval maneuvers codenamed "Martyrdom" last week, Revolutionary Guards had developed "special unparalleled tactics" for carrying out attacks in the Gulf.

"At an opportune time, and if the enemies continue their adventurism, the aggressors will experience them in practice," it threatened.

Meanwhile in Bonn, Iran yesterday accused the U.S., France and Britain of trying to wreck West Germany's peace efforts in the Gulf war by expelling Iranian officials from West Berlin.

Six Iranian consular officials left West Berlin yesterday under police escort bound for Hamburg in West Germany. Two other employees of the consulate left at the weekend.

The allies issued orders on Saturday expelling eight Iranian officials from the West Berlin consulate and barring from the city an unspecified number of Iranian diplomats based in East Berlin. The orders made no specific allegations.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

'Each family will have to contribute \$2,000'

Nissim warns: Heavier taxes to fund the Lavi

By SHLOMO MAOZ and AVI TEMKIN
Jerusalem Post Reporters

If the cabinet decides to go ahead with the Lavi Project, there will be no choice but to raise taxes substantially, Finance Minister Moshe Nissim warned yesterday. In such a case the public will have to forget about economic growth or tax reform, he said.

A decision to go ahead with the project will mean a huge unplanned expenditure and will enlarge the government deficit. Each family will have to contribute about \$2,000 through taxation to enable the Israel Aircraft Industries to carry out the project, according to senior sources at the Treasury.

Asked yesterday how he feels about continuing with the Lavi, Vice Premier Shimon Peres said that he, personally, favours continuation. However, the sum of \$150m. must

first be added to the defence ministry's budget. If this is not done, it will be impossible to carry on, he said.

There was widespread disappointment in the Treasury yesterday following the support for the Lavi at Sunday's joint meeting of the Knesset Finance and Foreign Affairs Committees. Treasury officials say politicians are more concerned with short-run considerations, such as the next election than with the economic wellbeing of the country.

The Treasury is to present a four-point proposal on the Lavi to the next cabinet meeting. The proposal says that the project should be halted immediately. At the same time, the government should take care of the workers and companies that will be affected.

A decision to scrap the Lavi could cause hardship to a large number of sub-contracting plants, with extensive dismissals throughout the civilian labour force.

The Treasury's proposal states that the defence ministry should draft a detailed plan for the execution of alternative projects. Since the Defence Ministry budget is not to be cut, the sums freed from the Lavi would help finance these alternative projects.

The Treasury heads argue that even if the cabinet decides on Sunday to go ahead with the Lavi, it will have to be scrapped in a year's time. And, they add, the longer it takes to scrap the project, the more costly the fiasco will turn out.

The U.S. has offered Israel a series of incentives if it scraps the Lavi. These convinced Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin during his last visit to the U.S. to oppose the project. For example, the Americans reportedly offered Israel F-16s at the same price paid by NATO countries.

Some members of the Knesset Defence and Foreign Affairs Com-

mittee who oppose the Lavi called yesterday for another meeting on the project. They said only 31 out of 51 members of the committees were present at Sunday's meeting.

The Foreign Affairs Committee's chairman, Abba Eban, is at the head of the six MKs who opposed the Lavi during Sunday's meeting. He said after that meeting that the vote was not a reflection of the seriousness with which the issue should have been dealt with.

According to Treasury officials, U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering has reportedly told them that Washington will continue to finance the development of the Lavi if the cabinet decides to go ahead. They add, however, that even with this financing, there will be a shortfall in funding the plane. "The Americans did not quite realize what type of plane we were planning," when they began giving support, one official said.

Hill fails to budge Shamir

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

U.S. special envoy Charles Hill apparently made no progress yesterday in his efforts to persuade Prime Minister Shamir to withdraw his objections to the international conference as a framework for Middle East peace negotiations.

Following their first meeting yesterday, the Prime Minister's Office issued a terse, uninformative statement, conceding only that the "international conference" idea was "mentioned."

During the week before Hill's arrival, Shamir's aides mounted a concerted media campaign designed to put pressure on the U.S. to consider the "alternatives" Shamir had proposed in recent weeks — direct, face-to-face Israeli-Jordanian talks or a "mini-conference," involving Israel, Jordan, Palestinians and Egypt, and possibly also the U.S.

The Foreign Ministry, for its part, has insisted during the past week that the Hill visit was being given too high a profile in the media and that it was essentially "insignificant" as nothing could be expected to come out of the talks, given Hill's lack of clout and Shamir's inflexibility on the international conference.

Sources in the Prime Minister's Office described the Hill-Shamir talks, which will resume tomorrow, as "warm and friendly." The director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, Yossi Ben-Aharon, Cabinet Secretary Eyalim Rubinstein and Shamir's political adviser, Arye Mekeel, participated, as did U.S. ambassador to Israel Thomas Pickering. Rubinstein is understood to have supported Shamir's arguments against the conference idea.

It is unclear whether Hill split out the full "package of sweeteners" Washington intends to offer Shamir to withdraw his opposition to a continued American-Israeli "exploration" of the conference idea. Hill has been mandated by President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz to offer Shamir, in return for his concession on the conference, a commitment to maintain Israel's military technological edge over the Arab states; a commitment to support Israeli insistence that at the conference, discussion of a possible interim arrangement will top the agenda; and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Bus overturns on JNF family outing

Two die, 46 hurt on roads yesterday

By ANDY COURT

Two people were killed and 46 injured in road accidents reported yesterday.

Transport Minister Haim Corfu told the ministerial committee on safety, which he heads, that the time had come for the committee to make its recommendations to the government. He was rejecting a request by committee members for additional study of road safety problems.

The two deaths occurred when a car carrying a young man and woman crashed into a culvert on the Binyamina-Zichron Ya'acov road. The bodies were discovered shortly after midnight by a passing command car. A police spokeswoman said the cause of the accident was not known because there were no witnesses since there is little traffic on the road during the night. The crash occurred many hours before the bodies were found, she said.

The dead are Seren Ezra Yeshayahu, 35, of Bat Shlomo, and Ziva Avisar, 19, a soldier, from Atlit.

The victims' car, a Renault 4, was wrecked and the police and fire brigade had difficulty getting the bodies out.

Three persons were killed at the same spot a year ago.

Outside Jerusalem yesterday a bus carrying families on a Jewish National Fund outing went off a precipitous mountain road and was halted only by the driver's last-minute maneuvers and the trees on the slope.

Forty passengers were slightly injured, and two more seriously as the bus fell several metres down an embankment just outside of Nes Harim, on the way to Beit Shemesh. The bus driver was thrown through the windshield of the bus and was in serious condition at Hadassah Hospital in Ein Keren.

As bad as the accident was, some of the passengers said that it could have been far worse if the driver had not managed to steer the rapidly accelerating vehicle towards a less steep, tree-banked area.

"We were going down the hill. The driver was driving at a perfectly safe speed, and suddenly we had no brakes," said Dave Singer, a 36-year-old tourist from Boston who was sitting in the front of the bus. "There were 30 seconds (before the crash) that I won't soon forget. There was a 500-foot drop on one side. I thought that this was it. The driver saved our lives, no

question about it. He steered the bus as best he could, and he got us around a few corners to a spot where there were trees."

Ambulances arrived almost immediately after the crash, which happened about 9 a.m. But the ambulance rushing the seriously-wounded bus driver to the hospital was hampered by drivers who refused to pull their cars over to the side. Singer said.

"The siren was screaming. The ambulance driver was honking his horn. But people just wouldn't pull over."

The police said that the accident appeared to be the result of a brake malfunction, but they were investigating.

The passengers were participating in a JNF summer recreation camp at Nes Harim for families from all over the country. Most of those who were slightly injured were released from hospital and have returned to the camp, a JNF spokesman said.

In another accident, four persons were slightly injured when two vehicles, a Subaru and a Ford Escort, collided on a bridge over the Jordan River near Tiberias. The injured were taken to Poriah Hospital in Tiberias.

Three more Trawniki cards

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — The Soviet Union has supplied Israel with three additional ID cards of the Trawniki SS training camp, such as the one that is a key piece of evidence at the Demjanjuk trial. This was announced in the Mabat television news broadcast last night.

The new ID cards were brought here by U.S. oil tycoon Armand Hammer, who handed them to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. The ID card now in the hands of the prosecution also reached the U.S. authorities through Hammer's good offices.

Two of the new cards have photos of the bearers on them. Prosecutor Michael Shaked made a veiled reference to the new cards during yesterday's court session. (See Page 2)

The new evidence may materially affect the outcome of the trial since all doubts about the authenticity of the card with Demjanjuk's signature and photo may now be removed. The absence of other corroborating cards had always been a strong point in favour of the defence.

Israeli delegation to congress in Moscow

of the Interior Ministry's environ-

A four-man Israeli delegation will leave this week for an international education congress in Moscow. The Soviet authorities have granted visas, issued in Paris, to the four.

Dr. Uri Marinov, director-general

ment protection service, will head the delegation.

The conference begins on Sunday, and the group will remain in Moscow for 10 days. (Itim)

Senior job changes at the Treasury, central bank

Post Economic Staff

A former senior economist in the Treasury's budget department, David Boaz, is the most likely candidate to replace Aaron Fogel as the department's director, a key job in the economy. A second candidate is Yoram Galon, a deputy general manager at El Al. A final decision on the appointment will be made by Finance Minister Moshe Nissim.

New appointments are also expected soon at the Bank of Israel, where two major jobs are vacant: director of the monetary department and deputy director of the research department. Competing for the jobs are three economists from the research department, Sylvia Pitterman, Liora Meridor and Meir Sokolov.

Boaz worked until the early '80s at the budget department and rose to

the post of deputy director. He then went to work for Iscar Ltd. and later for Clal. Government sources told The Jerusalem Post that Nissim wants a man with proper professional qualifications as budget director and will disregard party affiliations. The budget department head is considered the number three man at the ministry and has considerable influence in the decision-making process.

The sources added that Nissim wants a technocrat for the job, since he knows that is the only way of continuing with the government's successful fiscal policy. The ministry has kept the state budget balanced in the last two years, and he wants things to continue that way. According to the latest Treasury estimates there has been a small surplus in the budget in the last few months, equivalent to some 3 per cent of the

Gross National Product. In fiscal year 1984-85 the deficit reached record heights, some 13 per cent of GNP.

Fogel, who is to become chairman of Bank Leumi's merchant bank, is generally considered to have been a success as budget chief. During the last year he presided over several bail-out schemes for some of the country's largest economic institutions.

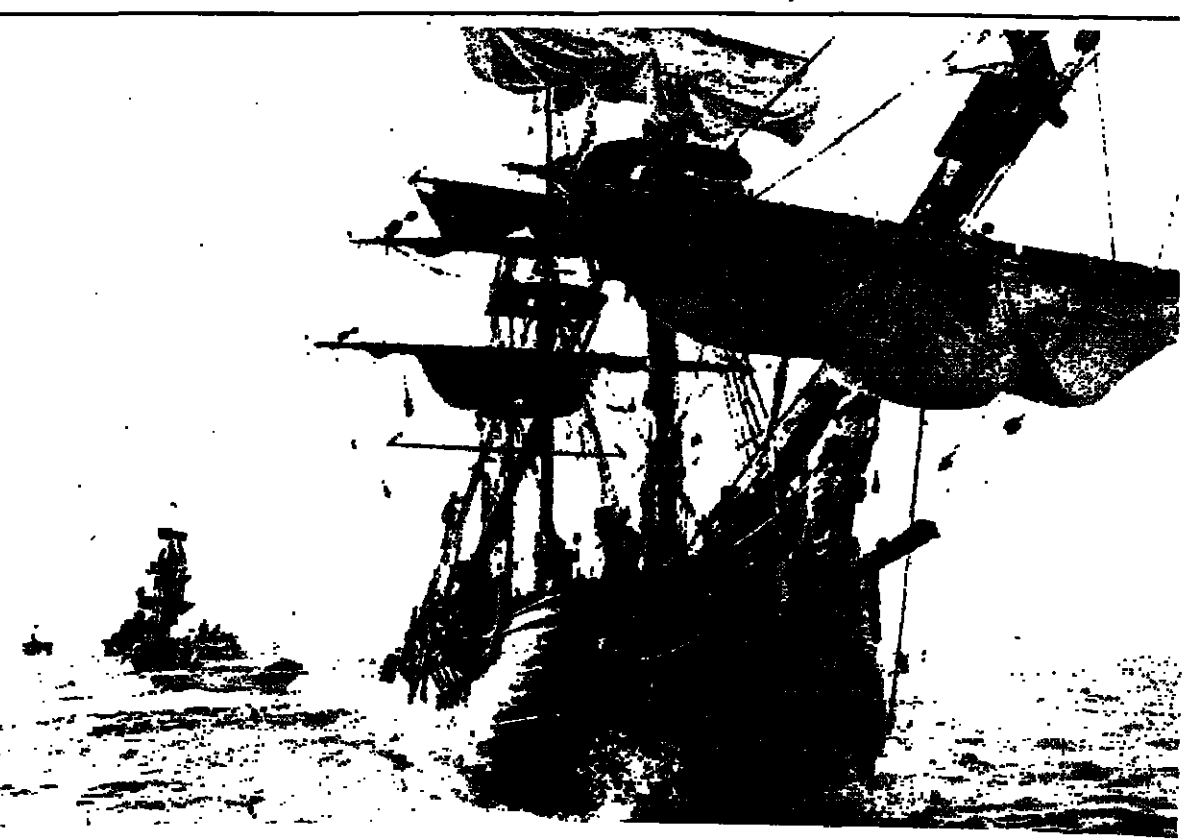
The sources said that his replacement will find a time bomb awaiting him if the cabinet decides to go ahead with the Lavi fighter project. Such a decision would spell disaster for the state budget, according to the sources. An election campaign, which is expected early in 1988, also would not help.

The sources stressed that the government was able to finish the first

third of the current fiscal year with a surplus of about NIS 140 million in the budget, and another NIS 120m. deposited at the Treasury by several bodies in the public sector.

Altogether the cash surplus reached NIS 265 million in the first third of the fiscal year. But the sources added it was too early to say whether the ministry would be able to maintain this position throughout the year. The surplus was achieved by leaving untouched a special budgetary reserve of around NIS 600 million.

However, there are potential unplanned items of expenditure totalling NIS 900m. The main item in this category is the extra money for the Lavi. Others include subsidies for basic commodities and public transport, which could exceed the planned allocation by NIS 150m.



The sailing ship Bounty leads six other vessels out of Rio de Janeiro on Sunday, bound for Australia via the Cape of Good Hope. They are retracing the route that the British took in colonizing Australia. (AFP telephoto)

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	10.00	14.00	18.00	22.00	MIN.	MAX.
AMSTERDAM	12	18	17	13	10	20
BRUSSELS	12	18	17	13	10	20
COLOGNE	12	18	17	13	10	20
FRANKFURT	12	18	17	13	10	20
GENEVA	12	18	17	13	10	20
LONDON	12	18	17	13	10	20
MADRID	12	18	17	13	10	20
MILAN	12	18	17	13	10	20
MUNICH	12	18	17	13	10	20
PARIS	12	18	17	13	10	20
ROME	12	18	17	13	10	20
STUTTGART	12	18	17	13	10	20
ZURICH	12	18	17	13	10	20

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

Tel Aviv: 1 Ben Yehuda St. Tel. 05-5102200
Jerusalem: 30 Jaffa St. Tel. 02-231275
Haifa: 2 Seta Road. Tel. 04-384555
Be'er Sheva: 12 Ha'aretz St. Tel. 05-25220
Gdansk: Ben-Gurion Airport. Tel. 07-271215

swissair

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Cooler, less humid.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	39	20-32	31
Golan	29	19-34	32
Nahariya	26	20-32	31
Safed	26	20-32	31
Haifa Port	57	24-33	31
Tiberias	52	26-38	37
Nazareth	32	22-34	32
Afula	62	24-35	34
Shomron	38	21-34	30
Tel Aviv	68	24-30	30
B-G Airport	51	23-33	32
Jericho	27	26-41	39
Gaza	34	25-31	30
Beersheba	72	22-37	35
Eilat	14	28-45	43

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The board of directors of the U.S. Institute of Peace has unanimously selected former ambassador to Israel Sami Lewis as its president. He will assume his new duties with the congressionally-established institute on November 1.

Customs reduced on imported smokes

The cost of imported cigarettes will probably drop by 4-5 per cent following a recent decision by the Treasury to reduce customs on them, Treasury sources said yesterday.

The decision, which requires the final approval of Finance Minister Moshe Nissim, is being taken as part of a policy of cutting taxes.

In a similar move, *The Jerusalem Post* said that the decision to reduce customs on cigarettes reflects the ministry's opposition to the monopolistic profits of Dubek. But they admitted that the decision was related to the ministry's critical view of Dubek's policy in recent months, including suspicions of overbidding for imported raw materials.

Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino, who was unaware of the Treasury decision until informed by *The Post*, said she strongly opposed the move.

Making imported cigarettes cheaper invariably increases cigarette consumption, the minister noted. Arbeli-Almosino, a confirmed opponent of smoking, pledged to fight this plan to protect the nation's health.

HILL FAILS

(Continued from Page One)

a commitment to support — to the point of a joint walk-out — Israel's conditions for Soviet and Palestinian participation in the conference and its (Foreign Minister Peres's) views on the nature and powers of the conference.

Hill, it is understood, has told or will tell Shamir that Washington will agree to broach possible alternatives to the conference with the Arab states if Shamir will first agree not to shut the door on the conference option.

Hill is today due to meet Peres, who will press the American envoy to continue in his efforts to persuade Shamir to change his mind on the conference.

Hill himself was unresponsive to journalists' questions about his meeting with Shamir. He said that he was here for some "creative listening" and for "private" talks with Israeli leaders.

Fans mob singer

HAIFA (Itim). — Singer Nissim Garamah needed police assistance to extricate himself from a mob of female fans who showered him with kisses during a performance at the Rabbanit Fannie Kaplan community centre here on Sunday. "They almost tore me to pieces," the shaken singer later told police.

BEN-GURION. — The main street in the Druse village of Julis in Galilee was named yesterday after Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Nissim and Kessar concur: wage accord for only a year

By JEFF BLACK

For The Jerusalem Post

A one-year wage deal in the public sector is the only option open to the Histadrut and Treasury in the current public-sector wage dispute.

This was agreed upon yesterday at a three-hour meeting in Jerusalem between Finance Minister Moshe Nissim and Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar.

This agreement follows the refusal of the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations — the employers' umbrella group — to extend for another year both the price control and cost-of-living agreements, as the Histadrut had demanded in return for a two-year wage package.

But aside from this consensus the gaps between Treasury and Histadrut remain as far apart as ever.

Nissim said a one-year agreement will mean no across-the-board pay rise and defined the Histadrut demand for a five-day work week as "problematic."

Kessar, for his part, said the Histadrut's three basic demands in the dispute — a shorter work week, improved pensions and an across-the-board pay rise with higher increases for those getting the lowest pay — remain the same.

But Kessar did say that since the two sides are discussing a one-year agreement only, the Histadrut may moderate the size of its wage demand.

The next stage of the negotiations now rests with the Treasury's chief wage negotiator Hillel Duda'i, and Histadrut trade union department head Haim Haberfeld. The two will meet later this week.

Not all trade union leaders were pleased by the results of yesterday's meeting. Moshe Bet-Dagan, the secretary-general of the Clerks' Union, said there is no possibility of an agreement if the Treasury refuses to grant an across-the-board wage hike and to agree to a five-day work week.

Under such circumstances, Bet-Dagan said, he will call on Haberfeld not to meet with Duda'i and to begin preparing for strike action instead.

Workers in the private sector yesterday demanded immediate negotiations with their employers concerning a reduction in the work week.

Under Point 6 of the private sector wage agreement signed in September 1986, which expires next April, the employers committed themselves to these negotiations.

Haberfeld sent the demand to the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations after meeting yesterday with leaders of trade unions in the private sector.

JDEC workers fume at concession change

By JOEL GREENBERG

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A split appeared to be developing yesterday between the workers and management of the Jerusalem District Electricity Company over the cabinet's decision to reduce the Arab company's concession. Workers vowed to fight the move with all means at their disposal, while company chairman Hanna Nasser said he would accept the decision if it were the only way to save the financially ailing firm.

The company's board of directors is to meet today to discuss the cabinet decision. The workers, who held a sit-in strike at the company's East Jerusalem offices yesterday, have demanded clarification of the board's position, and have warned that they will oppose any agreement on the Israeli move.

The cabinet decided Sunday to renew the company's concession for 10 years, but the company will not supply power to Jewish neighbourhoods in Jerusalem across the Green Line, to West Bank settlements or to army bases.

"We reject this decision and will fight it in every way we can," said Nabil Azza, head of the JDEC workers' union.

He expressed particular concern over plans to fire 200 of the company's 450 workers. He said the cabinet decision was a political move which "strengthened the occupation and the unification of Jerusalem under Israeli sovereignty." The JDEC, which is the largest Arab economic concern in the West Bank, is considered a major national institution by PLO supporters, who dominate the union.

Chairman Nasser said that the union had a right to make its views known, but "this does not mean that the workers will impose their views on the board of directors, which has the sole right to take decisions to guarantee the survival of the JDEC."

"We are against the Israeli government's step, but if this is the only way to solve the problem, then without any prejudice we have to accept it in order to serve the Arabs in the population."

Nasser said manpower cutbacks were essential to plug a constant drain on the company's budget. Negotiations would be held with the union on the firing of 200 workers and the dismissals would be gradual. Opposition from the workers was expected, but "if this is the only way for the company to survive, we have to face the problems involved."

Nasser said the JDEC also needed the cancellation of its debts, a \$10 million subsidy from the government, a doubling of its profit margin and permission to run its own generators as a back-up power source. The JDEC owes NIS 33m. to the Israel Electric Corporation, from which it buys 95 per cent of its power.

After receiving details in writing of the cabinet decision, company representatives would hold discussions with Israeli officials, he said. "There have been many political statements made about this over the years, but I'm not a demagogue," he said. "It's easy to say 'no,' but we have to face the problems. Otherwise we can lose everything."

BRIEFS

Sixth Fleet vessels drop anchor in Ashdod

ASHDOD (Itim). — Two vessels of the U.S. Navy's Sixth Fleet — a nuclear submarine and a rescue ship — dropped anchor here on Sunday. It was the first visit to Ashdod by Sixth Fleet vessels in 18 months.

Yesterday the commanders of the two vessels, accompanied by the American Embassy's naval attaché, paid a courtesy call on Mayor Arye Azulai. The two ships will remain in port until the week end.

Smoke from outside empties Safad hotels

SAFAD (Itim). — Two small hotels in the Har Cana'an neighbourhood here evacuated their guests yesterday afternoon when the smoke from a blazing brush fire filled the buildings.

The owners of the hotels — the Nof Hagallil and the David — hired air-conditioned buses and had their guests taken on a tour until the fire was put out.

The fire was put out by 6 p.m. But it damaged a high tension line, cutting off electricity from several neighbourhoods in Safad. It is expected that the supply will be restored by this morning.

Jellyfish to be studied

A joint Interior-Health Ministry team has been established to tackle the jellyfish problem that has been plaguing beachgoers this year.

Israel will receive funding from the association of Mediterranean sea states for research into the problem, Dr. Uri Marinov, of the Interior Ministry's Environment Protection Service said. (Itim)

MORTAR

(Continued from Page One)

signal to Amal that Israel was not trying to attack that organization, which is understood to want quiet in the area.

The feeling here yesterday evening was that the message may have not reached Amal leaders before they ordered the 2 a.m. Katyusha attack. The Katyusha firings may have been a result of an Amal "misunderstanding," the military source said.

South Lebanese sources stressed, however, that Amal had categorically denied responsibility for firing the rockets.

They noted that Amal's policy was to confine its attacks to IDF or South Lebanese army. Targets inside the security zone in South Lebanon and not across the border.

Only once in the last two years had Amal militants fired into Israel.

The sources noted that Amal leaders in the south were outraged that somebody had put the organization's name to the rocket strike. The regional Amal heads, the sources said, were adamant that only they could decide on any form of military action.

The sources thought it likely that the rockets had been fired by Shi'ite extremists belonging to the Hizbullah.

It was the second Katyusha attack in 12 hours. A single 107 mm rocket exploded in Upper Galilee on Sunday afternoon, and two others fell inside the security zone without causing injuries or damage.

RESHUFFLE — Bangladesh President Hossain Mohammad Ershad dropped five ministers, three deputy ministers and a minister of state in a cabinet reshuffle yesterday.

To Arie, Danny, Avidor and Families

We share in your grief on the passing of your father and grandfather

ELIEZER HASCALOVICI

Aurora Management and Staff

VIOLET KERT

of Lake Worth, Florida, has passed away and is mourned by her sister

Lilian Kert Cornfield of Tel Aviv, and the family.



"Respectable people don't demonstrate," Vladimir Kruglyakov of the visiting Soviet consular delegation, told Ilana Friedman (centre), the sister of refusenik Ida Nuder, and members of B'nai Brith and the Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry, yesterday. They were demonstrating outside the Finnish Embassy annex in Tel Aviv, which is being used by the delegation. Kruglyakov later relented and met with a representative of the group. (Mark Kruglyakov)

Cat-and-mouse strategy ruffles documents expert for the defence

By ERNIE MEYER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Our documents expert will pulverize the prosecution's testimony regarding the authenticity of the Trawniki identity card," defence counsel Yoram Sheftel announced two weeks ago.

But at the end of five hours of cross-examination yesterday it looked as if it was the expert who was on the defensive.

Last Thursday, documents expert Edna Robertson, of Panama City, Florida, declared that the Demjanjuk signature on the Trawniki ID card was a forgery and that she had doubts about the authenticity of the signatures of two SS men, Streibel and Teufel, on the same card.

Yesterday morning she continued her direct testimony and further buttressed her overall assessment that the card was a forgery.

She cited differences on the swastika wreath of the stamp covering sections on and off the photo on the ID card. She made much of the luminousness of ink and what she alleged was the failure of several prosecution experts to investigate this properly. There was much reference to thin-layer-chromatography, and other testing methods, as she reached page 23 and photo Number 71 in the album of evidence which she had submitted to the judges.

Defence counsel John Gill finally asked her to sum up her professional opinion about the authenticity of the ID card. Here is what she said:

"After my tests I conclude that the document is altered and not authentic. Based on the evidence I discovered, I say that the photo on the card has been removed and replaced. My finding is that the signature of Demjanjuk does not com-



DEMJEANJUK ON TRIAL

pare with the known standards of his signature. I cannot give a firm opinion about the signatures of Trawniki commander Streibel and SS supply corporal Teufel. There is the unresolved question of rust stains under the photo. I could not prove that the ink used in the rubber stampings is the same, nor could I discover the origin of a red stain on the card."

With this comprehensive statement Robertson concluded her testimony for the defence and prosecutor Michael Shaked started to cross-examine her.

Shaked: "Dr. Robertson, or Prof. Robertson, whatever your title..."

"I do not give myself any titles. I'm just Mrs. Robertson," the witness replied with quiet dignity.

But Sheftel, back from his trip to England, was on his feet, complaining against the cheap and uncharacteristic "shot" by Shaked. "We've had quiet for a few days," said presiding Judge Dov Levin, as he told Sheftel to sit down.

Shaked started his cross-examination by asking why Robertson had submitted her elaborate album to the bench and the prosecution only last Thursday, while it had already been prepared in June, when a letter with part of the findings was sent to the prosecution.

At this Sheftel protested again. He said that the defence in its turn had seen the prosecution's album of evidence regarding the Trawniki ID

card only in the courtroom, without having received any advance information.

"There is no point in attacking us on this score," Sheftel said.

But Judge Levin intervened again. "You come back in a pugnacious mood. Only rarely have I come across a prosecution that is as generous as this one in supplying information to the defence. Besides, Mr. Gill conducted the direct questioning of the witness, so it is up to him to lodge a protest. Sit down."

Following this interlude, Shaked proceeded to ask Robertson about the opinion she gave a U.S. court in March, 1984, in which she declared the ID card a forgery.

Shaked: "You were asked to counter the (positive) opinion given by forensic expert Gideon Epstein?"

Robertson: "Mr. Gill did not ask me to do that. If he had, I would not have accepted the job."

Shaked: "But you knew that Epstein had seen the original card (at the Russian Embassy in Washington)?"

Robertson: "Yes."

Shaked: "Which is the better way of working, from the original or from photographs?"

Robertson: "From the original, of course, where you can check fibres, colour, and so on."

"Now I have a basic question," Shaked said in his deceptively mild manner. "How did you agree in the first place to work only from photos?"

Robertson: "I don't recall whether I knew that Epstein had worked from the original, or whether I only learned of this later. In any case, I only gave a provisional opinion."

The exchange was a good example of the innocuous way in which

(Continued on page 9)

Metulla offers rare, fun day at the pool for 200 youngsters from villages in security zone

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — "I'm proud to be a friend of Israel," declared a young South Lebanese Shi'ite during a visit to this northern border settlement yesterday.

The speaker, who gave his name as Ali, was among over 200 children from Christian, Druse and Shi'ite villages inside the security zone in South Lebanon who enjoyed a day at the swimming pool.

The visit was organized by Metulla local council head Yossi Goldberg as part of an ongoing programme to help build "a bridge of understanding" between settlers in the North and their Lebanese neighbours.

For Ali, aged 12, and the other children, it was a chance to relax by splashing around in the water, something the children cannot do where they live.

There are no swimming pools in the security zone and reaching the sea from its central and eastern parts is virtually impossible because of the state of the roads. "The best we can do is take the children swimming in the Litani River," said Elias, a youth club organizer from the Christian town of Kila'a, near Marjayoun.

But even a day's enjoyment for

children has its price in the context of the cauldron of Lebanese politics as Ali, despite his youth, has already discovered.

"Once I wanted to visit our relatives in West Beirut. I was told I couldn't go because they would cause trouble because of my friendship with Israel," he said.

Ali said it was a "sad situation," but one he has become reconciled to. "It doesn't bother me too much that I can't go north because all my friends and most of my relatives live near by."

The youngster added that relations between the various ethnic groups inside the security zone were very good. "We all study, play and enjoy things together like one big family. We don't feel any differences between Christians, Druse and Shi'ites," he said.

During their stay here the Lebanese children met with visiting

teenagers from Or Yehuda and Toronto, Canada.

For residents of Metulla, the visits of groups of Lebanese children and village leaders are fast becoming a commonplace part of daily life.

Dozens of Lebanese work in hotels and restaurants in Metulla. The Lebanese, hard hit by the economic crisis in their country, would like to see more jobs made available for Lebanese migrant workers in Israel. About 1,000 cross the border each day.

The Lebanese have asked for more Israeli aid in civilian projects inside the security zone. They want improvements to roads, sewerage systems and in the supply of electricity.

"The Israeli civilian authorities are helping to improve health services and the roads, but there are many other problems," said Elias, a youth-club worker.

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Painting for the record

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Haifa artist Uzi Uziel will go for a world record tomorrow when he tries to paint a 120-meter picture in 20 to 30 minutes.

Uziel will paint on the Shalom Tower building while being lowered in a chair. The finished work would reportedly be the longest picture in the world.

44 gold, coal mines struck in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters). — Union leaders said yesterday that 340,000 black miners had joined the biggest wage strike in South Africa's history and were ready for a long and bitter struggle.

Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), told a news conference that 44 gold and coal mines — the foundation of South Africa's wealth — had been shut by the strike.

Ramaphosa said 80,000 non-union members had joined the strike, targeted on 46 mines that produce more than half of South Africa's gold and 20 per cent of its coal.

But mining companies said the strike, which began Sunday night, had failed at some pits and limited production was continuing.

Management sources said 230,000 miners had supported the strike for a 30 per cent pay rise and better working conditions.

The strike could cripple South Africa's crucial gold and coalfields, which account for more than half the country's exports. A long strike would seriously damage the economy and the dispute is widely seen as a major test of strength between white authorities and emergent black unions.

Ramaphosa said thousands of strikers left Randfontein Estates gold mine west of Johannesburg to trek hundreds of kilometres to their homes in South Africa's tribal homelands and neighbouring black-ruled states such as Lesotho and Swaziland.

Reporters saw subdued workers packed into buses for the journey home. Mine entrances were sealed by police, military vehicles patrolled the roads and journalists were briefly detained before being turned away.

Ramaphosa said workers would abandon

other mines later yesterday and today to avoid confrontation with mine security.

The giant Anglo American Corporation said the strike got off to a violent start at its Vaal Reef gold mine, 100 km. southwest of Johannesburg, where six workers were injured in three clashes.

Anglo said security men fired rubber bullets to stop miners being assaulted by colleagues trying to enforce the strike.

Ramaphosa accused management at several mines of using strong-arm methods to crush the strike. At Harmony gold mine in the Orange Free State, miners were sitting-in underground after being forced to work, he said.

A mine spokesman denied miners were forced underground. He said a few workers had staged a brief sit-in.

Asked about the possibility that strikers would be fired, Ramaphosa said: "How do you fire 300,000 workers and hope to replace them within the rest of 1987? It's not possible."

He said transport workers at Richards Bay, a southern port which handles coal exports, planned to take unspecified sympathy action.

Black unions, only legalized eight years ago, have adopted a higher profile since President P.W. Botha declared a state of emergency in June 1986 to stamp down on black unrest.

The government has made no direct comment on the dispute but recently accused the unions of meddling in politics. It has said it is considering legislation to restore the "balance of power" between worker and employer.

Past mine strikes have petered out in days but labour relations have been embittered following a series of pit disasters which last year claimed 800 lives.

6 killed, 18 wounded in young Australian's shooting rampage

MELBOURNE (Reuters). — A 19-year-old former army officer cadet was charged with murder yesterday after a shooting spree in which six people were killed and 18 wounded.

Julian Knight of Clifton Hill, the scene of the shootings, was charged with murdering John Muscat, one of the six killed in a suburban street late Sunday night.

Knight entered no plea and was remanded in custody.

Police said a camouflaged man fired randomly for half an hour at cars, pedestrians and a police helicopter with a small calibre automatic rifle and a shotgun.

Paramedics trying to drag the dead and wounded out of the firing line were also shot at, police said.

A spokesman for Duntroon Military College in Canberra said Knight had been an officer trainee for six months but had resigned in June.

Ambulance officer Darrell Rintoul said he was dragging a victim who had been shot twice but stood up and was shot a third time: "I don't

know if he had nine lives or something. I'm sure he was in shock."

Another victim, suffering shock, had driven away from the scene to his workplace despite severe gunshot wounds to his side. Andrew Hack, 18, arrived at the restaurant where he worked covered in blood and collapsed in the foyer.

Police said a young constable, who did not wish to be named, had cornered, tackled and handcuffed the gunman before other police arrived to help.

One woman was killed at about 10 p.m. as she sat in her car at a service station. Another woman was shot in the back as she went to help a couple dead in a gutter. A man was killed as he drove his car while another victim died after being shot while riding a motorcycle.

It was the bloodiest shooting in Australia since the Father's Day massacre in Sydney in September 1984, when six men and a 14-year-old girl were killed and more than 30 people were wounded in a battle between rival motorcycle gangs.

Athens car bomb injures 10 Americans

ATHENS (Reuters). — A car bomb planted in a U.S. diplomatic car exploded yesterday in an Athens beach suburb, injuring 10 U.S. military personnel, police said.

Nine of the U.S. injured were passengers in a nearby bus. The Greek driver was also injured. Another serviceman walking by was also injured.

No one claimed responsibility.

Eyewitnesses said the bomb was

planted by two people on a motor-cycle. The car was destroyed.

The bus was taking military personnel to the nearby U.S. Hellenic Air Force Base from the Apollon Hotel.

In April an extreme left-wing Greek terrorist group claimed responsibility for blowing up a bus travelling to the same base, injuring 16 Americans and two Greeks.

TAMILS — More than 750 Tamil prisoners were due to be freed yesterday and shipped home under an amnesty linked to a peace pact to end Sri Lanka's Tamil Separatist struggle, an Indian high commission spokesman said in Colombo.

BROKE. — Ofakim will stop providing social services to the elderly and to welfare recipients in 10 days, because of a shortage of funds. Ofakim local council head Yehiel Ben-Tov notified Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katsav yesterday.

France says 'no' to Chad on air cover

PARIS (Reuters). — France yesterday turned down an appeal from Chad for air cover for its troops under Libyan bombardment in the newly reconquered Aouzou border strip.

President Francois Mitterrand said France wanted a peaceful solution to the border dispute between Chad and Libya, and would not extend its military role in its former central African colony.

Resuming an offensive begun eight months ago, Chad advanced into the Aouzou border strip on Saturday and seized its administrative centre after 14 years of Libyan occupation. Chad said yesterday its forces had killed 437 Libyan soldiers and lost only 17 men in the offensive.

The N'Djamena government said Libya retaliated with massive, intensive and uninterrupted bombings and rocket attacks.

The vast but largely uninhabited Aouzou region is claimed by both countries as an integral part of their territories.

Libya, ousted from its other strongholds in Chad in January and March, has said it would regard any attack on the 110,000-square-km Aouzou strip as a declaration of war.

In a television interview Sunday night, Chad's ambassador to Paris, Ahmad Allam-Mi, said France should send aircraft to "allow us to consolidate our gains and end Libya's expansionism and the nightmare the Chadian people have experienced in recent years."

Chad has no combat airforce of its own and must rely on French aircraft for protection in the air.

France has some 1,200 men backed by Jaguar bombers and Mirage fighters in southern Chad but their presence is aimed largely at deterring rebel or Libyan drives toward N'Djamena.

Diplomatic sources said France appeared embarrassed by Chad's drive into the remote desert territory adjoining Libya's southern border.

They said France could not afford the risk of direct involvement in a conflict in northern Chad.



New Zealander Lorraine Phyllis Cohen, 44, and her son, Aaron, 21, leave the courtroom after the first day of their trial at Penang, Malaysia. They are charged with trafficking in heroin at the Penang airport on 9 February 1985. They pleaded not guilty to the charge, which carries a mandatory death penalty on conviction. (Reuters)

Labour chaos in South Korea

SEOUL (Reuters). — Labour strife spread across South Korea. Riot police battled coalminers, the second and third largest carmakers closed plants and an opposition leader warned that democratic reform was endangered.

Kim Young Sam, the leader of the main opposition party, urged moderation by striking workers and told a party meeting labour chaos "will give anti-democratic forces an excuse to hamper democratisation."

"The reason for the disputes is that the workers' rights have not been guaranteed," Kim said. "But however rightful these demands, they cannot be solved all at once."

The nation's second largest carmaker, Daewoo, closed its main plant at Incheon, 40 kms. from Seoul, because of a parts shortage due to strikes at its suppliers.

A company spokesman said up to 8,000 Incheon assembly-line workers were idled and it was reported that Daewoo's other three plants "also would be shut."

The Labour Ministry said at least 128 companies were struck or seriously disrupted by early yesterday evening compared with 85 reported in the morning and 89 Sunday. Virtually all were in the key mining, manufacturing and transport industries.

Information on Waldheim's past available in 1985

BY ILONA HENRY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
VIENNA. — Former chancellor Bruno Kreisky, vacationing in Bad Ragaz, Switzerland, has told the Swiss *Handelszeitung* newspaper that an adviser to former chancellor Fred Sinowatz had offered American news media material on Kurt Waldheim as far back as 1985.

John Dampsey, former correspondent for United Press International in Vienna, has confirmed that he was offered documents on Waldheim. He said that he did not use it since he was denied the right to give the sources of the information.

'The best little whorehouse in Johannesburg'

JOHANNESBURG (AFP). — A saucy New Zealand madam, Barbara Phillips, has been forced to close down in puritanical South Africa, after press reports exposed her exclusive brothel in a posh suburb here.

Her mansion next to the French consul-general's house on Jan Smuts Avenue in the fashionable suburb of Saxonwold lies deserted after two weeks of saturation coverage in the South African press of the activities there.

Phillips appeared in court last week as Barbara Mary Blakie, 35, facing charges of public indecency following the activities at the house, including live sex shows that one client said would "blow your socks off."

Phillips immigrated to South Africa four years ago after involvement in escort agencies in Sydney, Australia, and Hongkong.

She said in a memorable interview Sunday: "My restaurant business has been closed down by a smear campaign. My business is finished, but maybe I'll go out with a bang."

The woman who ran the house known as "The Embassy" because of its location, said: "I'll put on a really hot choreographed show for charity, something that'll blow their minds."

South Africa is known for a puritanical social code enforced by the influence of the powerful Calvinist churches. Prostitution is illegal, although it operates in many towns under the guise of escort agencies.

An article entitled "The best little whorehouse in Johannesburg," in the glossy magazine *Style* at the beginning of the month, lifted the lid off activities

at the house in Saxonwold, which clients now call Saxonwold.

After the stories in the local press Phillips denied she ran a brothel, claiming she was just running a guest house and a restaurant. She admitted she hosted functions with strip shows and topless waitresses.

After a failed marriage to a musician she said she left New Zealand for Australia where she worked for an escort agency.

Later she opened her own company known as Company Executive Services, which employed 46 women to "cater for the needs of travelling businessmen."

She said she later opened a branch in Hongkong where she had 10 escorts from Australia doing three-month tours of duty.

But she told *The Johannesburg Sunday Times* her business was so successful it attracted the attention of the Australian mafia who demanded protection money from her. It was then she headed for South Africa.

Phillips said she found South Africa a culture shock. "New Zealand and Australia are conservative, but here it is bloody ridiculous. Yet despite that, I have never seen so many hungry men in my life," she said.

She was disparaging about English-speaking South African men saying: "They are more interested in their booze and having a good time with the boys."

"The best are older Afrikaners. They are amazingly gentle and polite. They like their love straight, without any kinks."

'Helsinki follow-up' delegates return in September

Vacation time in 'dialogues of the deaf'

By SUE MASTERMAN
VIENNA. — Diplomats from 35 countries who have been meeting here since last November at the Helsinki follow-up conference have packed their bags and headed for home for a vacation before the conference goes into its fourth and, hopefully, final session at the end of September.

The object of the months of negotiation is to formulate a document which will take the process which began in Helsinki almost 12 years ago one step further.

The Helsinki agreement was a landmark in the field of human rights. The 35 countries who signed it — all of Europe, East and West, with the exception of Albania, plus the U.S. and Canada, committed themselves to observe its terms.

Helsinki was not the end of process. It was only the beginning. Here in Vienna, in the splendid isolation of the new Austria Centre known mockingly as "The Bunker," the diplomats have been thrashing out proposals which will commit all those countries who sign it to extend their obligations in the fields of human rights, disarmament and economic and technical cooperation further than they are today.

There have been a whole series of review and follow-up conferences in the past 12 years, many of which have been fraught with difficulties. The last review conference, in Madrid, lasted for three years because progress was blocked by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Polish declaration of martial law.

It illustrates how vulnerable this

conference — its full title is the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe — can be. The diplomats are currently optimistic that a good closing document can be reached, because of the current lack of international tensions between East and West, particularly in Europe itself.

The West has concentrated its share of the total of 148 proposals on which the congress must so far decide on the issue of human rights. The proposals range from the demand that all those who wish to leave their countries — such as the Soviet Jews — should be allowed to do so, to the right of free observance of religious practices, or the right of minority groups to preserve and promote their own cultures.

The Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact partners disagree fundamentally with the West on the definition of human rights as such. To the Soviet bloc, human rights mean the right to a job, a home, and social security. In their terms, it is the West, with its high unemployment, homelessness and poverty, which is the offender in the human rights field.

The Helsinki conferences have often been referred to as "dialogues of the deaf" because both sides continue to propagate their own fixed standpoint, without taking into account the attitude of the others, or even appearing to listen to what they

London Observer Service



FOREIGN BRIEFS

Baby M's biological mother in hiding

HACKENSACK, New Jersey (AFP). — Mary Beth Whitehead, who agreed to bear a baby under a \$10,000 surrogate motherhood contract but later fought in court to reclaim custody of the child, has gone into hiding in the wake of the landmark trial, according to a press report.

The *Record* of Hackensack quoted Whitehead as describing her life as "totally messed up" and her whereabouts as "somewhere in the states."

Whitehead separated from her husband last week because of the strains the trial and surrounding publicity put on their marriage.

A New Jersey court ruled last March that Whitehead's contract with William and Elizabeth Stern was valid and that custody of the 16-month-old girl (Melissa to the Sterns, Sarah to Whitehead) should go to the Sterns.

Hunt for more dead bodies in Philadelphia house

PHILADELPHIA (Reuters). — Police were to resume searching yesterday for bodies in a north Philadelphia house where three decomposed corpses and three skeletons were found Sunday.

They said they were looking for the tenant of the third floor apartment where the bodies were discovered. Two were female but the sex of the others was not known.

Neighbours told reporters the house was a haunt of drug users and there were frequent drug parties. Some said they had felt threatened by drug activities.

The investigation started after the owner's nephew entered the apartment because of the stench.

Broadway's 'Chorus Line' still dancing

NEW YORK (AP). — A *Chorus Line* has hickicked its way past performance number 5,000, and the final curtain is not in sight for the longest running show in Broadway history.

The musical reached the milestone Saturday night but delayed celebrating until last night's performance when 19 actors who appeared in stock or amateur productions of the show will take part in the finale along with members of the current New York cast.

The performance was to be dedicated to Michael Bennett, the hit's director and choreographer. Bennett, who died July 2 of Aids, came up with the idea for the musical about a group of dancers auditioning for a Broadway show.

11 sentenced for Cultural Revolution slaughter

PEKING (Reuters). — Eleven people have been jailed for massacring 81 people during China's extreme-leftist Cultural Revolution, an official newspaper has reported.

The *Southern Daily* said the 11 had been given jail terms of between two and nine years for killing 79 people in what it referred to as "the so-called August 26 accident."

On that date in 1967, the killers, led by Zhao Muze, deputy chairman of the financial committee of Haifeng county in Guangdong province, used guns and other weapons to execute innocent officials and members of the public, it said.

Australia embarrassed over Nazi Heydrich

CANBERRA (Reuters). — The Australian Foreign Affairs Department is looking for a practical joker who included Nazi mass-murderer Richard Heydrich in a list of visitors to Australia this month.

A department spokesman said the West German Embassy telephoned last week to ask about the inclusion of Heydrich, the "Butcher of Prague" whose assassination in 1942 sparked the Lidice massacre.

The entry reads: "Mr. Richard Heydrich, Reichsprotektor of Moravia, and Mrs. Goette Heydrich will visit Sydney (10-12 August) and Canberra (13-15 August) on a bilateral visit to discuss multicultural activities."

The spokesman said the embassy had accepted the department's explanation that the name was not included intentionally.

Bomb blast injures Americans, Hondurans

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP). — A bomb exploded in a restaurant north of Tegucigalpa, seriously injuring 12 people, including U.S. soldiers and Honduran civilians, officials said Sunday.

Police were seeking a man and woman in the bombing, which occurred Saturday evening in the town of Comayagua.

The bomb, made from about 12 sticks of dynamite, exploded in a popular establishment, among the 1,200 U.S. soldiers permanently stationed at Palmerola Air Base, about 19 kms to the south.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa, 106 kms south of Comayagua, said no group has claimed responsibility for the blast.

Soviet emigrant family arrive in Paris

PARIS (AFP). — A Soviet family who had sought permission to emigrate for nine years finally arrived in Paris yesterday by train from Moscow.

Serafim Evisyukov, 52, a former navigator with the Soviet airline Aeroflot, his wife and two children, were greeted by friends and representatives of humanitarian groups and the French government. Their case was raised by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac with the Soviet authorities when he visited Moscow last May.

Novice parachutist killed by helicopter blades

ANDOVER, England (AP). — A woman making her first parachute jump dropped into the swirling blades of a helicopter on Sunday and was killed instantly, police said.

The helicopter, which had been hovering above the ground, was flipped onto its side by the force of the impact and the two men inside were reported slightly injured.

The woman was one of five people from the local parachute club taking part in a training drop at Thuxton airfield, near Andover, Hampshire, southwest of London.

More U.S. couples remain monogamous and unwed

WASHINGTON (AFP). — U.S. couples are increasingly adopting what one researcher dubbed "a kind of conservative liberalism" — by remaining monogamous without marrying.

According to the national daily newspaper *USA Today*, the number of unmarried couples in the U.S. tripled from 525,000 in 1970 to 1.9 million in 1983, the most recent year for which complete statistics are available.

The paper said that the trend towards unmarried monogamous relationships was growing — and Aids was one of the reasons.

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Concentrated Annual Vacation at Bezeq Corporation Business Branches

Bezeq business offices alone will hold their annual concentrated annual vacation from

August 17 until September 1, 1987

During this period the offices concerned will be closed to the public.

At all other Bezeq units: telephone repair service, information service "14", repairs service "16", international service "18" and all other corporation units, work will be conducted during this period as usual.

In cases of emergency (e.g. connection or disconnection of telephones, authorization of ownership transfer, etc.), one may apply in person or by phone to the various Bezeq branches. All branches will have a limited staff to deal with such requests.

All offices will be open to the public again on Wednesday, September 2, 1987.

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By CHARLES HOFFMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Herut politicians will soon be scrambling for the top jobs in the World Zionist Organization and Jewish Agency now that it appears that Benjamin Netanyahu, Israel's UN envoy, will not be Herut's candidate for the post of WZO/Agency chairman, according to a WZO source.

The source said yesterday that Netanyahu is not inclined at this stage to seek the office, although his final decision will probably not be announced until after all the results to the Zionist Congress elections are known later this month. Meanwhile, the name of Herut MK Eliahu Ben-Elissar has surfaced lately as a possible candidate.

If Herut does not succeed in fielding an attractive candidate with potentially broad appeal in the Diaspora — such as Netanyahu or Ben-Elissar — then it will focus its efforts on attaining the second-most powerful position in the WZO/Agency, the post of treasurer.

The Herut figures angling for the job of treasurer, according to the source, include Mattiyahu Drobless, co-chairman of the WZO/Agency Settlement Department; MK Gideon Gadot, former head of Mifal



Benjamin Netanyahu



Eliahu Ben-Elissar (Aliza Auerbach)



Mattiyahu Drobless (Karen Benzion)



Gideon Gadot (Daniel Blatt)



Yoram Aridor (Israel sun)

Herutniks expected to scramble for WZO/Agency posts

Hapayis, and former finance minister MK Yoram Aridor. Aridor was rejected as unfit for the post in 1978 by the Diaspora fund-raisers, who have the right to veto candidates for the Agency posts of chairman, treasurer, and the heads of departments.

Herut's designs may create problems with the Liberal Party, since the Gahal agreement of the late 1960s, which governs their political partnership, allots top posts in the WZO/Agency to the Liberals. Liberal leader Yitzhak Moda'i, who has been without a cabinet portfolio for more

than a year, is rumoured to be interested in the post of WZO/Agency chairman.

As for the Labour Party, the recent nomination of WZO/Agency Treasurer Akiva Lewinsky as the party's candidate for chairman does not appear to have put an end to

internal maneuverings for this position. Dissatisfaction has been reported in Labour at the prospect of Lewinsky, who is viewed as a colourful back-room politician of the old school, heading the WZO/Agency. While Lewinsky, a member of Kibbutz Mayan Zvi, has the firm

backing of the United Kibbutz Movement, other sectors of the party are not enthusiastic. There is also widespread dissatisfaction with Lewinsky's candidacy among the American fund-raising leaders in the Agency, according to sources in this sector.

Conjugal visit marred by manacled legs

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A High Court ruling on Sunday urging that prisoners be allowed conjugal visits from their spouses is meaningless without "proper guidelines" for the authorities who are to supervise such visits, a Beersheba detainee's wife said yesterday.

Ilana, 21-year-old wife of a 26-year-old man in jail for possessing drugs, was told that since the couple had been undergoing hormonal treatment for fertility problems, her husband would be given home leave for a few hours to permit them to have sexual relations.

But, she added, the leave was useless since her husband was brought home handcuffed, with his legs in shackles. The couple decided that in such circumstances they did not wish to have relations.

The next day, following a court order, Ilana's husband was brought home again, this time unshackled. However, as the couple retired to their bedroom, the police officers insisted upon sitting in the adjacent living room. When the couple begged them to leave them in privacy, the officers agreed, but only on condition that all the doors be left open.

Said the young wife: "If this is what the High Court had in mind, then it is meaningless. The Prisons Service must be given proper guidelines so that couples can have privacy."

Token war

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter
A blind man and an amputee in a wheelchair got into a scuffle at the Tel Aviv Central Bus Station yesterday in a dispute over the price of telephone tokens. Both are among the vendors selling the tokens in and around the bus station.

Before this week's increase in the cost of telephone tokens the bus station vendors were selling them at four for a shekel, whereas at the post office the official rate was five.

Yesterday the amputee was selling three tokens for a shekel while the blind man was still quoting the old rate of four, the official rate. The amputee considered this unfair competition, so he berated the blind man, who retaliated with a broken bottle, aiming in the direction from which the shouting was coming. Onlookers instantly took sides. Some of the more rational passers-by pulled the two adversaries apart.

Redeeming of first-born he-ass

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ZIMRAT. — Hundreds of people marched through this Negev moshav and then gathered in the local synagogue on Sunday to observe the rare mitzva of "peter hamor," the redeeming of the first-born he-ass. According to a tradition originating with animal sacrifices, the first issue of an ass — if it is a male — must be given to a kohen. Later, it may be redeemed for use by the owner, if he gives the kohen a sheep of equivalent monetary value.

Yisrael Bokhovza of this community bred such a he-ass, and decided to observe the ancient rite with all of his neighbours participating. By coincidence, Zimrat's rabbi happens to be a kohen, so the ceremony was held in the local synagogue. "We have been waiting more than 20 years for this," one of the participants said.

Leading banker, Hermann Ellern, dead at 95

Hermann Ellern, one of Israel's leading bankers, who was buried yesterday in the Tel Aviv Municipal Cemetery, had a long record of economic and industrial achievements to his credit. He was a partner in his father's bank in Germany until 1933, founder of the Ellern Bank here, an investor in many local and foreign concerns and industrial enterprises and one of the initiators of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

Hermann's father, Ignatz, founded a bank bearing his name in Karlsruhe, in Germany, in 1881. His mother, Clara, was the descendant of the Feuchtwangers of Fuerth, another prominent Jewish-German banking family.

Hermann Ellern was born in Karlsruhe in 1892. He graduated from a German commercial college, fought in the German army and was taken prisoner by the British during World War I. He became a partner in his father's bank and first visited this country in 1931. Two years later, he immigrated together with his wife, Bessie, and their four children. Another son, Yehoshua, was born here.

Shortly afterwards he opened a small bank under his name at 7 Rothschild Boulevard in Tel Aviv. The bank became a source of support and information for thousands of refugees from Nazi Germany.

The Ellern Bank, which closed in 1966, handled the sale of the debentures of General Mortgage Bank, the Moller Textile Corporation, and the America-Israel Paper Mills Ltd. After the death of his first wife, Bessie Loewenthal, Ellern married Eva Nussbaum.

Ellern was former President of B'nai B'rith in Ramat Gan and a veteran Rotarian. A.Z.

GIFT. — Milan's Jewish community has contributed \$450,000 towards the construction and maintenance of the new cultural centre dedicated in Sderot on Sunday evening. The centre includes an exhibition hall that can accommodate 1,000 persons.



Hot dog!

(Shirad Galmor/TPA)

Deaths lead to probe of inner tube rafting

The Interior Ministry has established a committee to look into the matter of inner-tube-rafting, after four reported deaths and over 40 injuries during the past few months.

Three kibbutzim and the Society for the Protection of Nature run the inner-tube trips on the Banias, the Hatzbani and Jordan Rivers. The committee, which includes representatives of the local authorities,

will consider whether to permit the sport and what safeguards to apply.

The manager of the trips at Kibbutz Sde Nehemia said that enthusiasts are still coming, despite frightening reports in the media. "Inner-tube rafting has been going on for five years," he told *Idit*. "For some reason, it hit the headlines in the last two months. I can't think why." (*Idit*)

Moshav Avtalion takes root in Galilee

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter
MISGAV. — A new settlement has taken root here in Galilee, despite the economic crisis affecting moshavim in the area and the country generally.

Moshav Avtalion, created by young new immigrant families from South America and a smaller number of Israelis, was inaugurated on Sunday.

The festive ceremony marked the culmination of a Zionist and pioneering dream for many of the immigrants, all of whom were members of the Yisrael Hatzze'ira movement in their former countries.

"We wanted to do something more than just live in the country," said Avital Hecht. She and her husband Shimon were among the founders of the new settlement. They formed a nucleus and searched for a suitable site for their proposed collective moshav.

"We decided against Judea and Samaria, for various reasons, and opted instead for Galilee, where there is plenty of space for new

settlements," Avital Hecht said.

The group got the go-ahead to establish their moshav on the Galilee hilltop, overlooking the Beit Netofa valley and the village of Arrabe, in 1985. After a preparation period on Moshav Moleket, near Afula, they moved to their permanent site in February this year.

The moshav, funded entirely by the Jewish Agency, comprises 25 prefabricated houses each of 64 square metres, offices and space for a grocery and general store. So far, 11 families have moved in, although several more are expected to arrive soon.

Most of the members, who describe themselves as secular and middle-of-the-road politically, earn their living at an electronics firm at nearby Moshav Shorashim and the Tiviv vegetarian foods plant of Kibbutz Lohamei Hageta'ot. They intend to establish their own industrial enterprise, but plans have been delayed by red-tape tangles.

Moshav Avtalion is the 28th settlement, including the Beduin village of Wali Salami, in the Misgav

region and under the jurisdiction of the Misgav regional council.

Deputy council head Zalman Feigin said five settlements were in financial difficulties as a result of the collapse of moshav marketing and purchasing organizations.

Nevertheless, he maintained that the region was flourishing, in contrast to other parts of the Galilee and the North.

"This is one of the few areas where the Jewish population is continuing to grow, compared to a decrease in Galilee generally," said Feigin.

He noted, however, that there were no plans to establish more new settlements in the Misgav region in the immediate future.

"Our prime concern now is to support and strengthen the existing settlements by improving educational facilities and infrastructure, especially road and communication networks, as well as developing new industry," said Feigin.

He added that plans for an industrial park near Misgav had been in the pipeline for several years but were still awaiting a government decision.

Ministries bicker over \$7.5m. investment for industry in Ariel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Investment Centre, an Industry and Trade Ministry agency, approved \$7.5 million of additional investments in Ariel in Samaria, Israel Radio reported on Sunday.

The decision raised protests in the Economics Ministry, with Director General Moshe Dovrat claiming that such a sum could solve the problems of four or five development towns.

The additional investment in Ariel's industrial park will provide for the development of 20,000

square metres more than already planned. According to the report, \$11m. were invested in the industrial park in 1985, and 40 per cent came from the government.

The Investment Centre's Oded Shamir said that the Economics Ministry objections were political. "Our highest priority is to support the development towns. In 1986 we approved \$150m. of investments there, and this year \$100m. were approved during the first half of the year."

Computer-phone breaking language barriers

LONDON (AP). — People who cannot speak a word of each other's language will soon be able to talk on the telephone with a British-invented system, British Telecom has announced.

The national communications network demonstrated at its research laboratories what it claimed is the world's first instantaneous translation of speech by computer.

Aloni apologizes to Justice Elon

MK Shulamit Aloni yesterday apologized for attacking Supreme Court Justice Menahem Elon as a representative of Orthodox interests, but said that as a Knesset Member she was immune from prosecution.

Aloni, leader of the Citizens Rights Movement, was responding to a High Court plea by Tel Aviv attorney Shmuel Rechtman asking that Aloni be brought to court on disciplinary charges.

Aloni attacked Elon after he disented from the Supreme Court ruling last March ordering Justice Minister Avraham Shafir to reconsider his order not to extradite William Nakash to France. Aloni asserted that judges — like Elon — who occupy "the religious slot" forget that they are no longer representatives of rabbis and religious functionaries.

Corporation reps, academics to gather at polymer meet here

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter
Technological advances in the field of polymers made it possible over a decade ago to "grow" clothing on a manikin of the customer's exact size and shape, slit it open and produce an exact-fitting garment. Unfortunately, the public didn't like the idea — preferring traditional textile designs instead — and the technological "breakthrough" was forgotten.

But the broad field of polymers — long chains of molecules that can form a dizzying variety of substances — has produced few such failures. From plastics to slow-release drugs to information storage, polymers have changed our lives in the second half of the 20th century.

The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry is holding the first International Symposium on Polymers for Advanced Technologies next week in Jerusalem. Over 300 participants, half of them from Israel, are expected to attend the sessions in the Laromme Hotel. They represent about 30 countries, among them Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

The man considered the "father of polymers" — 93-year-old Prof. Herman Mark of the Polytechnic University in New York — will speak on future uses of polymers beyond the year 2000. Also addressing the opening ceremony on Monday, August

17, will be Prime Minister Shamir, Prof. Ephraim Katzir of the Weizmann Institute, and Nobel Prize winner Prof. W.B. Merrifield of New York's Rockefeller University.

Prof. Menachem Lewin of the Hebrew University's school of applied sciences and technology, and founder and former director of the Israel Fibre Institute, will chair the symposium. In an interview this week with *The Jerusalem Post*, Lewin said that 140 scientific papers would be delivered at the five-day symposium. Representatives of top companies like Dupont, Xerox, IBM, AT&T, Kodak and Celanese are expected to attend.

Giving examples of how polymers have improved our lives, Lewin noted that there are drugs that are released into the body slowly, giving treatment or relieving pain gradually and over a long period. In addition, surgical sutures that used to cause infections are now made with polymers with built-in antiseptics that prevent infection during the first critical hours and days after an operation. There are also polymer anti-tumour agents and artificial implants. The study of enzymes has been greatly advanced by polymers, as have been computers.

Even the sky is not the limit when it comes to polymers, said Lewin, and a look at the future — in very scientific technical terms — will be taken at next week's symposium.

Viennese decry city's defamation

By ILONA HENRY

VIENNA. — The mayor of this city and the president of the Austrian Jewish community yesterday joined in attacking foreign press reports which depict Vienna as the world centre of anti-Semitism.

In a joint statement, Mayor Helmut Zilk and Jewish community president Paul Grosz said they would not consent to the "defamation of Vienna."

At a meeting with the Austrian

media they said they were reacting to the recent "unqualified attacks on Austria in the foreign media," which reported that religious Jews have been molested and spat at in the streets of Vienna.

However, Grosz sounded a critical note when he said: "Of 20 charges of molestation brought to the attention of the police in the past two months, none has yet been taken to court. There still have not been any court hearings or condemnations."

ART CALENDARS FROM ISRAEL 1987-88



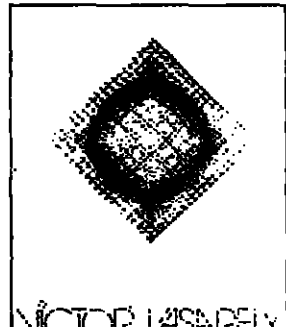
Doors in Israel

An original calendar showing, through old — and not so old — painted and decorated doors, a fascinating montage of the cultural mélange of Israel. Oct. 1987–Dec. 1988, 30 x 35 cm. (12" x 14"). Published by Turnowsky. Reg. Price: NIS 27.80 JP SPECIAL: NIS 25.00



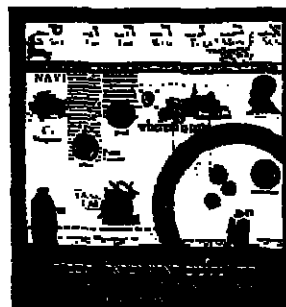
Ethiopian Bible Drawings

An earthly, colourful calendar depicting biblical scenes by artists in the traditional Ethiopian style. Gold embossing on each leaf. Sept. 1987–Sept. 1988, 45 x 34 cm. (17 1/2" x 13 1/2"). Published by Palphol. Reg. Price: NIS 33.65 JP SPECIAL: NIS 30.30



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Colourful, vibrant Op Art, this calendar will brighten up any room. Brilliant optical illusions and geometric abstractions by the renowned French painter. Oct. 1987–Sept. 1988, 49 1/2 x 34 cm. (19 1/2" x 13 1/2"). Published by Palphol. Reg. Price: NIS 35.00 JP SPECIAL: NIS 31.50



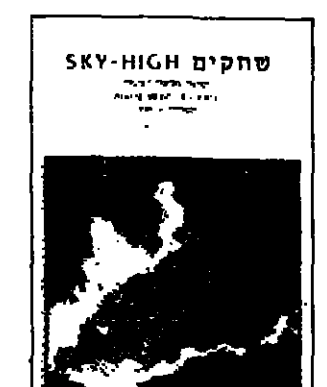
Tracks to the Promised Land

Ancient maps, illuminations and tales of pilgrims' travels to the Holy Land through the centuries, from Abraham to Theodor Herzl. Sept. 1987–Dec. 1988 (16 months), 44 x 40 cm. (18" x 17 1/2"). Published by Terra Sancta. Reg. Price: NIS 34 JP SPECIAL: NIS 29



Treasures

Magnificent examples from the world-famous collections of the Hebrew University Library in Jerusalem, reflecting the many diverse civilizations of Israel. Printed in 8 colours (incl. some gold impregnation), with explanatory text in 4 languages. Oct. 1987–Sept. 1988, 40 x 45 cm. (16" x 17 1/2"). Published by Turnowsky. Reg. Price: NIS 38.80 JP SPECIAL: NIS 34.99



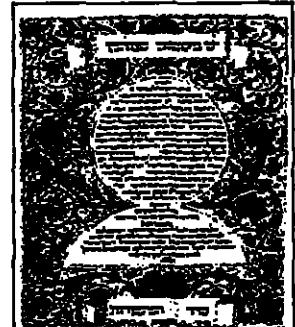
Sky-High

The glory of Israel from on high — spectacular aerial photographs of 12 sites and cities, from the talented lens of the renowned photographer Richard Nowitz. Sept. 1987–Sept. 1988, 49 x 32 1/2 cm. (19 1/2" x 13"). Published by Palphol. Reg. Price: NIS 22.50 JP SPECIAL: NIS 20.25



Old Hebrew Manuscripts

Featuring rare illuminated manuscripts, presenting the distinctive beauty of Jewish art through the centuries. Beautiful colour background with some gold embossing. Oct. 1987–Sept. 1988, 30 x 45 cm. (11 1/4" x 12"). Published by Turnowsky. Reg. Price: NIS 34.80 JP SPECIAL: NIS 31.30



The Rothschild Treasures

A spectacular gold-embossed calendar of illuminated manuscripts from the 15th century. All illustrations are superbly reproduced from the Rothschild Mahzor and the Rothschild Miscellany. Oct. 1987–Sept. 1988, 48 x 29 cm. (18" x 11 1/2"). Published by Palphol. Reg. Price: NIS 32.10 JP SPECIAL: NIS 28.99

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Treasures | <input type="checkbox"/> Tracks to the Promised Land |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Old Hebrew Manuscripts | <input type="checkbox"/> Sky-High |

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U.S. and Israel planned joint rescue of hostages in Lebanon

David Makovsky

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. and Israel agreed to stage a joint rescue of American hostages in Lebanon in September 1985, if the arms for hostages transaction with Iran failed to release all the captives, *The Washington Post* reported yesterday.

Rev. Benjamin Weir, released on September 14, 1985, was the only American hostage freed by pro-Israeli terrorists in Lebanon after Israeli delivered 508 U.S.-made TOW anti-tank missiles to Iran. The rescue never took place, as the U.S.-Israeli team in Beirut did not succeed in locating the other hostages through the movement of Weir's captors.

The account suggests that the arrangement was made by Lt.-Col. Oliver North, then National Security Council coordinator for counter-terrorism, and Amiram Nir, the Israeli prime minister's adviser on terrorism.

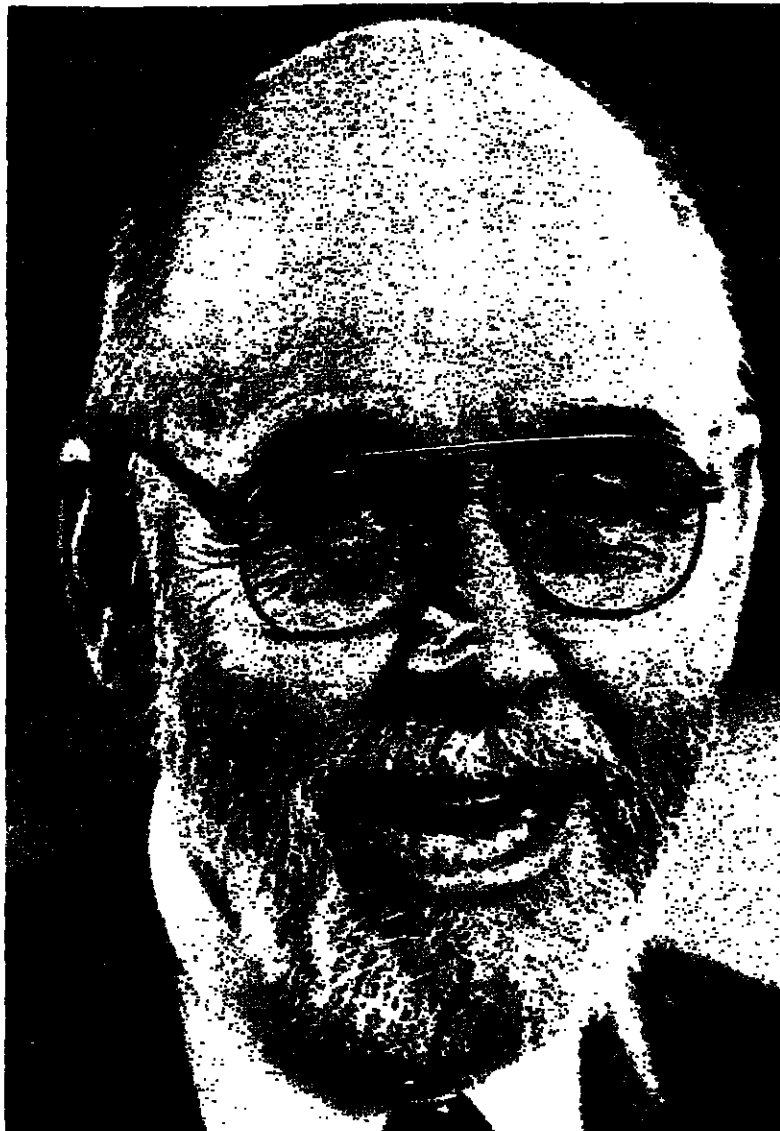
The *Washington Post* cites sources in the State Department saying that top Reagan administration officials knew of the rescue plan, including then NSC adviser Robert McFarlane, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and then CIA director William Casey.

The rescue that never took place reportedly set the stage for other joint counter-terrorism activities by the U.S. and Israel.

According to an entry in North's diary on January 7, 1986, he was phoned by Nir. "Regarding the first 504 [September TOW shipments], it was agreed that the \$[money] was used for other purposes," North wrote. This appears to be a reference to the fact that somebody in the U.S. government authorized the Israelis to use a portion of the \$5m. received from Iran for something other than purchasing missiles replacements, the *Post* writes.

A second rescue was discussed in June 1986.

The Tower Commission, the review board that first investigated the Iran-Contra affair, said that on June



Rev. Benjamin Weir.

6, Reagan approved a military plan to rescue the hostages. The Tower panel said North noted that retired Maj.-Gen. Richard Secord had been working with Nir, and "now has three people in Beirut and a 40-man Druse force working for us. Dick rates the possibility of success of this operation at 30 per cent, but that's better than nothing."

The *Post* report suggests that an arms trader, Mouzer Alkassar — who is reputed to be associated with Abul Abbas, the terrorist who masterminded the Achille Lauro hijacking — might have been connected with

the aborted rescue effort. Alkassar received two payments totalling \$1.5m. just before the planned rescue attempts in September 1985 and June 1986. Records list the purpose of the payments in both cases as "arms purchases."

Martin Kramer, an expert on the Shi'ite movement in Lebanon, commented on plans to pinpoint the location of hostages in Lebanon.

"There has never been a way of knowing precisely where the hostages are held. It is more a wish than a way to secure their release," he said.

(Reuters)

Protecting man:

The fragile element in space exploration

Russell Dybvik

THE HUMAN being is the most fragile, least understood, yet most flexible and innovative element in space exploration, yet no one knows what impact prolonged space travel will have on the human body.

In early 1996, a permanently-manned space station is scheduled to go into full operation with a crew of eight, which will initially spend 90 days in orbit. Within a short time, that will be extended to 120 days, and after the space station's capabilities have been proven, orbital missions will be extended to 180 days.

The \$14,500 million space station is to be carried into orbit aboard nine flights of the space shuttle scheduled to begin in March 1994. It will be assembled in space, and the space station will be serviced by the shuttle after it has become permanently manned in early 1996.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) project director Tom Moser said in an interview that although no shuttles have flown since the Challenger disaster in January 1986, he does not believe that there will be any delay in construction of the space station. Nor did the Challenger cause any lessening of interest in European, Japanese or Canadian participation in the space station project.

However, crew safety is a key concern in planning for and building the space station. At present Nasa is working to develop a crew emergency return vehicle (Cerv) that will be attached to the space station.

"The primary objective of that is to be a lifeboat for the space station," Moser explained. "Then you can look at other objectives which could be accomplished by Cerv-type capability. One is to return in case there's a medical emergency, the shuttle is not there or cannot get there quickly enough. Another use would be temporarily removing the crew from the space station."

The Apollo-type capsule seems an obvious candidate for the Cerv mission, Moser added. He said that in the case of an emergency return to earth for medical reasons, crew members will need to avoid high acceleration and high gravitational loads — called "high-G's" — during re-entry. A one-G load is equivalent to the normal gravitational force on earth. The Apollo command module "is somewhere in the three-G range during entry, which looks attractive," Moser said, so it's very likely to be the lifeboat for the space station.

The Smithsonian Institution in Washington has some modules, he noted, and Nasa still has some in storage. "It's amazing the hardware in storage that could be used to solve



this problem," Moser said. Certain modifications will have to be made to the old Apollo command module, including an updating of its avionics, "but the systems appear to be very good."

WHEN FULLY operational, the space station, as it is now envisaged, will have four pressurized modules. Two will be American — a crew habitat and a separate research facility. The European Space Agency is to provide an additional research module, and Japan will provide a pressurized module from which a number of external astrophysical and earth-viewing operations can be conducted.

"Both the two American modules and the European laboratory and the Japanese laboratory are essentially full shuttle loads," he said.

As the space station will be constructed in orbit over a two-year period, initial operation of the capsules will be carried out by the crew. While the shuttle is there, the crew member can go in and attend to the systems and experiments on board the space station, but he cannot remain there when the shuttle leaves, Moser explained, so he must return with the shuttle.

The space station will be fully operational after eight assembly flights, Moser said. The ninth will provide additional outfitting for the U.S. laboratory module.

Current plans call for one or more of the eight crew members to act as orbiting managers, with considerably more autonomy than has been possible or required in previous manned space missions. Overall mis-

sion control will still be retained by the Johnson Space Center in Houston. This is expected to provide an additional safety factor, as are so-called "expert systems" which will continuously monitor the operation of the space station and warn its human occupants of potential problems.

The space station will have a hydrogen-oxygen propulsion system to control its altitude and re-boost the station to a higher orbit when required.

"We'll let the space station drift down to an altitude that is optimum for rendezvous with the shuttle, because the higher we have to go to catch the space station, the less payload we can carry in the shuttle," Moser explained. "So we drift down, intercept the shuttle, and then go back up to our higher altitude to reduce drag on the space station."

In November, Nasa is expected to award the initial contracts for development and construction of the space station. About the same time, the European Space Agency (ESA) will begin the process of finalizing its own participation in the space station programme and Canada and Japan are expected to follow suit in preparing for the most ambitious cooperative space venture ever devised.

With planned expenditures of about \$767 million for the initial development of the space station during the 1988 fiscal year, beginning on October 1, Nasa will take the first step toward the long-held dream of providing a permanent orbiting facility for man to live and work in space.

(United States Information Service)

NEW ZEALANDERS go to the polls this Saturday and the incumbent Labour Party is the odds-on favourite to be re-elected.

While Labour and its flamboyant prime minister, David Lange, have won most fame abroad strutting the world stage with their anti-nuclear policy, the election will be fought on the basis of one issue — Rogernomics.

This was the word coined to explain the policies of Finance Minister Roger Douglas. It is his policies which have given Labour its direction. In an extraordinary reversal of tradition, the supposedly socialist Labour party has outdone Reaganomics or Thatcherism. Under Douglas, who in 1986 won *Euromoney* magazine's finance-minister-of-the-year award, New Zealand has followed a more pure monetarist, free market policy than either of the two more famous proponents of the theory.

And New Zealanders seem to love it. Labour goes into the election with an 18 per cent lead over the opposition conservative National Party and a 55 per cent approval rating — a record since polls were begun.

When Labour came to power in July 1984, New Zealand was in economic turmoil. Its foreign debt per capita rivalled that of Brazil and its standard of living had slipped from third in the world in the 1950s to 1971.

To combat the economic deterioration, National's leader, Sir Robert Muldoon, had introduced controls on prices, wages, foreign exchange, rents and interest rates so that the economy was more rigid than those of Eastern Europe.

Labour's election victory sparked a foreign exchange crisis with a run on the local dollar and the reserve bank had to suspend foreign-exchange transactions.

But it was this crisis which gave Douglas the initiative to push through his programme. Labour had entered the election without a well-formed policy. It campaigned on National's failure, particularly its so-called "think big" policy — a series of

Rogernomics at heart of New Zealand poll

By Arnold Blunt/Special to The Jerusalem Post

huge government-directed industrial projects which have mostly been economic disasters.

Douglas staunchly the flight of capital by an immediate 20 per cent devaluation as well as lifting all the Muldoon-imposed controls. From the initial action, there followed an orgy of deregulation which shows no sign of waning three years later.

HOW DID an ostensibly socialist party justify such an approach? According to Douglas, social equity can only be achieved through economic growth. This can only be achieved through a market economy with the least possible intervention. New Zealand's stagnation since 1967 is largely the result of government controls and its distortion of the market through mechanisms such as subsidies and incentives, he argues.

The abolition of exchange controls was the key to dismantling New Zealand's fortress economy but wave after wave of reform followed. Among these were:

- import licensing was phased out under timetable;
- tariffs were reduced or eliminated and timetabled to end;
- all export incentives to farmers and manufacturers were eliminated;
- the dollar was floated in March 1985 and is now the most free floating of all the world's currencies;
- banking was deregulated and minimum bank licence criteria established;
- selected industries under permanent price control were freed;
- the transport sector, especially the airline industry, and the oil industry, were opened to competition.

Simultaneously, Douglas laun-

ched a concerted attack on government spending which under Muldoon had exceeded revenue by as much as 28 per cent. In a stunning pre-election stunt this year, Douglas flabbergasted the opposition and the country by announcing a 379m. budget surplus — the first in 35 years. How did he manage this?

First, he transformed a number of government enterprises into state-owned corporations including, the post office, telecommunications, forestry, airports, electricity and coal.

He also introduced user-pay concepts to much of the public sector. Most vexing of all to traditional Labour socialists, he sold off government shares in the state-owned Bank of New Zealand, Air New Zealand, Petrocorp (the state oil company) and Development Finance Corp. the state development bank.

Most important, he enacted tax reform on a vast scale. This is where Douglas has encountered most opposition from the left. A comprehensive 10 per cent goods and services tax was introduced together with income tax cuts, particularly for the high-income and low-income groups.

Largely unscathed but targeted for the coming three years are the government's big spenders — health, education and welfare. Douglas believes that helping those in need rather than having across-the-board schemes is more efficient and more equitable.

IS THE Douglas revolution succeeding? People have undoubtedly recognized that positive action was needed and welcomed Labour's re-

forming zeal. They have also welcomed his refusal to participate in the usual pre-election antics of bribing the electorate. His programme is meant to solve medium-to-long term problems and the public has accepted this.

But the pain he promised has certainly been felt with redundancies in the restructured industries, especially in the previously protected state sector, high overall unemployment and a depressed rural sector. But even in the latter, the traditional National stronghold, Labour has gained in popularity.

However, the jury is still out on whether the economy has turned around. Economic growth is still zero and only projected to rise to 1 per cent next year.

Unemployment has risen to a record 4.5 per cent against 3 per cent when National was in office. Inflation (one of Douglas's main targets) is still running at 13 per cent although it is expected to fall to 8 per cent next year. The balance of payments deficit is still large, but has begun to decrease.

Perhaps the most objective economic indicator is the value of the dollar, which has risen from 45 U.S. cents when it was devalued to 60 cents. While this may reflect overseas confidence in the New Zealand economy, it also reflects the fact that New Zealand has some of the highest interest rates in the world.

Politically, Labour under Lange and Douglas has left the opposition nowhere to go. It has taken the economic right vacated by Muldoon, and the political centre. National has had three leaders in as many years and on the only issue in which it could have won friends, Labour's strident anti-nuclear stand and its confrontation with its allies, National has vacillated and its policy is now indistinguishable from Labour's.

Undoubtedly New Zealand is a more open, vibrant, freer society under the Douglas-Lange regime. If the polls are to be believed, the voters like Labour's revolution enough to give them a further three years.

Academics' tenure under threat in UK

Laurence Marks/London

freedom in the face of theological and other forms of ideological pressure. Judges and Church of England clergymen enjoy a similar privilege.

But nowadays it has a cruder function as an economic incentive. It is a useful way of attracting teaching and research staff who could command higher salaries in overseas universities or in industry. Universities are worried by the steady one-way flow of first-class scientists to North America and Australia.

Direct political pressure on university teachers who do not have tenure is extremely rare. But, as Auriol Stevens, public affairs director of the Committee of Vice Chancellors, says, there are other forms of pressure:

"One is the bullying of an individual whose research may be thought to threaten important public or commercial interests. Another is government bullying of the universities to save money by closing certain departments. Until now, they have been able to resist this by pleading the obstacle of tenure."

"We accept that there is a sound managerial argument for wishing to end the system. It would make conditions of employment more flexible. A university that operates the system may wish to appoint someone without committing itself to keeping them on the payroll for the next 40 years."

"At present, the only alternative is to offer a short-term renewable

contract. But the economic uncertainty of life on such contracts makes them unattractive to many people. Ending the tenure system will enable the universities to make permanent appointments that can be ended by offering financial compensation in the ordinary way."

"There is a big difficulty, however. The government has said that the legislation will not be retroactive. People will lose existing tenure only if and when they move to a new post. This will make it harder to reorganize teaching and research because staff will resist the loss of tenure if will involve."

"The other difficulty is that it will weaken the economic bargaining power of universities competing against overseas or industrial recruitment. Some university people are happy to trade higher salaries for job security."

The Association of University Teachers is pledged to oppose the legislation. "The proposal is intended to facilitate the rapid contraction of universities," says its general secretary, Diana Warwick. "That will be harmful both to them and to the nation."

(London Observer Service)



Best sellers from World Bank Publications

LISTEN TO THE PEOPLE

Lawrence F. Salmieri

An account of the author's experience living among the poor inhabitants of World Bank urban development projects in La Paz, Bolivia, and Guayaquil, Ecuador. He shared the lives of slum dwellers, enabling him to explain failings and benefits of the projects, and gained insight into needs that were not apparent to an outsider. Hardcover, 149 pages. PRICE: NIS 35

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A SPECIAL rabbinical court should be set up to deal with the divorce proceedings on *agunot* or women whose husbands have abandoned them — often by escaping abroad — and those whose husbands refuse to grant them a divorce.

This was the first recommendation of the interministerial committee recently established to deal with these problems, reports Dr. Nitzza Shapiro-Libai, the prime minister's adviser on the status of women.

Set up after a meeting with Prime Minister Shamir, the committee consists of Shapiro-Libai, Haim Amar — the prime minister's adviser on social affairs — and representatives of several government ministries which are especially concerned with cases of women whose husbands abandoned them years ago. Also included is Daniella Valency, a former *aguna* representing an organization which she helped set up to help these women.

The attorney-general has ordered the police to investigate the trade in

In brief

"blue" computer games, according to the office of Shapiro-Libai. The adviser claims that such games foster a de-humanizing image of women among the children and teenagers who use them and are thus a violation of the pornography law.

The new fad of choosing beauty queens at the office or factory stresses a woman's external attributes rather than her actual contribution to the workplace, says Shapiro-Libai. Asked by organizers of one such contest to support it, she adamantly refused and cited with satisfaction the similar reaction by the Labour Federation's secretary-general.

THERE HAS been a yearly increase of 100 per cent in the numbers of demobilized soldiers studying at the country's 25 pre-academic centres, since the demobilized soldiers law was enacted three years ago, accord-

ing to Dr. Paltiel Sarvi, director-general of the Society for the Advancement of Education and overseer of the country's 25 pre-academic centres.

Sarvi, who was speaking in Givatayim recently, at the first graduation ceremonies of the College of Administration's pre-academic centre, said that 10,000 students benefiting from the law will be studying at the centres toward *bagrut* equivalency next year — up from 5,000 last year and 2,500 the year before.

Sarvi pointed out that the Tel Aviv-based college which holds its courses at branches all over the country, teaches its students basic administrative skills in accountancy, computers and secretarial work. Graduates of the course can either continue studying or seek work.

Dr. Eliezer Fuchs, director-general of the college, said at the ceremony that graduates of the course will be given preference should they decide to study towards an academic degree at the college.

IN THE LAST few years, with the help of various social services and the media, the plight of battered children and wives has entered our collective awareness. But there is another related, insidious phenomenon that has yet to make the headlines: abuse of the elderly.

According to Michal Morad, a Jerusalem nurse who has conducted research on the subject, "abuse can be psychological, financial, or physical [or can take the form of] actual battering or other injury which affects an old person's well-being."

In fact, Morad claims, psychological abuse in the form of threats, insults, or just plain neglect can be more difficult for an elderly person to bear than beatings. Better known, perhaps, is financial abuse, sometimes perpetrated by family members, whereby the elderly person is cheated out of property or money such as his monthly pension.

Still the most repulsive is the physical violence suffered by weak and defenceless aged, some of whom arrive in the hospital emergency room covered with suspicious-looking burns, bruises and breaks. Yet rare is the case when the old person himself will place the blame for such injuries on a caretaker or member of the family.

"The old person is either afraid or embarrassed to admit that his own offspring have caused him harm," Morad explains, adding that often it is hints at the real reasons for his bruises. His story is not taken seriously and brushed off with a comment like, "Oh, he's just senile." In addition, she says, neighbours who are in the know are often loathe to "make waves."

Even in nursing homes where staff members have been known to maltreat patients by refusing to change linens, washing incontinent patients in cold water or actually hitting them, there is a "conspiracy of silence" based on fear on the part of patients and their families.

"Everybody knows that some of the nurses here ill-treat our patients," said the son of one institutionalized elderly patient, "but we're afraid of reprisals or of hearing the director say, 'If you're not happy here, then take him out.' It takes months to find an opening in a nursing home today, so we shut up."

Morad mentions a recent article whose title gives a new perspective

Victims of villains?

Leah Abramowitz reports on the facts and fictions associated with violence against the elderly.



it. They therefore resign themselves to complaining about more mundane things.

The current approach adopted here and abroad by social workers and psychologists is expressed by one local therapist: "Whereas we cannot condone attack on a defenceless old person, resolution of the problem requires more than simply blaming the offender. Both victim and offender may be caught in a web of personal and social problems."

Such was the case of a retired teacher who had cared for her invalid mother for years and begged a hospital social worker not to send her mother home after recovering from pneumonia. After long conversations, the daughter admitted that she had occasionally hit her mother out of frustration and exhaustion, especially if she called for her many times during the night or dirtied her bedding immediately after she had been cleaned up.

"Sometimes by her behaviour she seemed actually to want me to hit her," said the daughter who was deeply ashamed but didn't know what to do to prevent her violent outbursts.

The treatment usually recommended is threefold: The social worker takes immediate measures to protect the victim (by placing him or her in what is called a "respite bed" for a short period in an institution); begins intensive counselling with the abuser to help alleviate the underlying causes of abuse (i.e. accumulated tiredness and lack of home help); and introduces an on-going support system with the help of the family and community services.

Once the perpetrator is seen himself as a victim of unbearable stress or of behaviour patterns learned as a child (to react with violence to frustration), the whole issue of abuse against the elderly looks different.

This does not mean, of course, that one can condone or even remain silent about each case of abuse which comes to the fore.

"Those who remain silent about violence only assist in its perpetuation," Morad emphasizes.

"However, even as we protect the abused, we now realize that in most cases, those who abuse are themselves tormented and miserable. Attention, thus, must be given not only to the battered elderly person, but to the needs of the assaulter as well.

identification with the anti-drug abuse campaign could help promote it. The players are expected to appear in public service announcements and newspaper ads, as well as to meet with young people and discourage drug abuse. Elite urges other companies to join the campaign.

U.S. POLICEMEN are demanding the services of psychologists at the expense of the government to help them reduce the stress attached to their jobs. Police around the country protested recently when three of their colleagues were shot to death while trying to arrest a suspect who was spreading counterfeit cheques in Michigan.

The policemen argued that they are regularly threatened by violence, mental stress and upset caused by having to handle victims of murder and rape.

One policewoman in Boston said that she has had sleepless nights ever since encountering a small boy who was murdered — and looked almost exactly like her young son. She was close to suicide, but was helped in time by police psychologists.

The police claim that suicide among policemen is very high, compared with other occupational groups, and that police brutality often results from pressures during the job. Their marriages also suffer.

The police are calling for a central psychological service that will be at their disposal whenever they need it.

TWO-FIFTHS of all blood donations come from Israel Defence Forces soldiers, according to Magen David Adom. Every soldier (in the regular or career army, but not the reserves) who gives blood has his contribution registered on his personal record, and he also gets a 24-hour leave as a prize. He also gets blood insurance for himself, his parents, spouse, in-laws, grandparents, children and siblings up to age 18. (Other citizens who donate blood also get this insurance but for fewer family members.)

In addition, soldiers whose units give large amounts of blood will receive special certificates to note their achievement. This year's ceremony in honour of IDF units that are star blood donors was held last week at MDA's new blood centre at Tel Hashomer.

an hour after the blaze began and that his men arrived 10 minutes later.

"When we arrived," he said, "there was nothing left to save and the child was already dead, totally burned."

Al-Ja'abari blamed the leaders of the local villages for the fact that there is not a single fire engine in the area.

One of Beit Amar's elders blamed the mother for the tragedy because she locked the children inside the house. It is well-known, he said, that children like to turn on the gas and light fires when their parents are out. It was lucky that Abu-Maria was home at the time, the elder said.

He had tried to organize a course on hygiene and safety in the home before the tragedy occurred, the elder added. Only 20 women had registered and only nine came to the meeting.

Perhaps the tragedy will shake mothers into an awareness of safety measures, he reflected sadly.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson

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A TECHNION neurophysiologist is literally trying to shake up the old and infirm by helping them re-learn how to keep their balance.

The technique was developed by Dr. Shraga Hocherman of the Haifa Technion's faculty of medicine, and by his former student, Dr. Ruth Dickstein, now head of the school of physiotherapy at the Wingate Institute.

Patients, including stroke, accident and Parkinson's disease victims, are helped to stand on a platform which slowly begins to rock back and forth. The patients find themselves naturally adjusting their posture to maintain their footing. As their ability to adjust improves, the movement of the platform is gradually increased.

The motivation for developing this treatment came because the team was dissatisfied with traditional methods of training such patients to regain their balance by developing isolated groups of reflexes and muscles.

The moving platform is now producing "impressive results" in trials at the Filman Geriatric Hospital in Haifa. Hocherman says that after two or three weeks of treatment, patients can withstand at least four or five times as much movement on the platform as when they started on it.

DOCTORS who perform artificial insemination on infertile women are worried that supplies in sperm banks may dry up as a consequence of the Aids scare.

New regulations to protect the women from contracting Aids from donated semen are the cause of the shortage. Until now, the donor was required only to be unmarried, to undergo blood tests for various diseases, and to give no more than three donations. Now, donors must undergo the Aids test as well.

Since it can take several months for antibodies to show up, the donor gives the sperm, and must come in again six months later for another Aids test to confirm that his donation can be used.

The Health Ministry's Aids steering committee, aware of the effect this would have on sperm donations, decided to compromise. Donors will now be checked for Aids when they donate sperm and come in a second time only three months later. They

BEIT AMAR is an attractive, sleepy little village a few kilometres from Hebron. Despite its tranquil image, a tragedy which could have been avoided occurred there recently: a 10-year-old boy was burned to death and his three siblings were severely burned.

It was early afternoon and most of the village men were away at their jobs elsewhere in the territories and in Israel. Suddenly the cries of screaming children were heard and traced to a house engulfed in flames. Women nearby began shouting for help.

Izot Abu-Maria, one of the few men in the village at the time, was puttering in his yard when he heard the shouting. He raced towards the burning house and when he arrived, was shocked to discover that the door and windows were locked.

Galvanized by the hysterical crying of the children trapped inside, he ran and brought a log and began breaking down the door, which by now — along with the windows — was burning fiercely.

Once inside the inferno, the villa-

Balancing act



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

will be paid in two instalments to ensure that they will indeed come in to be tested again. If they do not appear after three months, the semen will be destroyed.

DENTISTS should be watching patients' eyes and eyebrows and not only teeth when treating children, suggests Ann Rowland, a researcher at St. Thomas's Hospital in London.

She wondered how children can tell the dentist when they are in pain when their mouths are full of dental instruments. It is often assumed that youngsters who are disruptive during a visit to the dentist are merely frightened, says a report in the August issue of *Psychology Today*. In fact, a child's eyes and eyebrows can offer important clues for distinguishing pain from fear.

Rowland studied the facial expressions of 24 nervous children visiting the dentist by using video recordings. She found that when one was in pain, the eyebrows lowered and drew together while the eyes closed tightly. In fear, however, the eyebrows were raised and the eyes widened.

When getting injections, about half of the children showed facial expressions of pain, which matched self-reports of pain during drilling. No facial expressions of fear were observed during injections.

Dentists, however, seem to regard disruptive behaviour during drilling more as a sign of fear than as a reaction to pain. They underestimate pain during drilling and think the injection is more painful, says Rowland.

Tragedy in Beit Amar

Ya'akov Lamdan

ger managed to locate and bring outside to safety the three younger children. But Abu-Maria found that the oldest child, 10-year-old Mohammad, was a living torch and could not approach him at all.

Meanwhile, some of the village women contacted the Hebron fire department whose engines arrived after it was too late to save anything in the house.

Shortly after the ambulance carrying the three injured children sped off to Hebron, their mother arrived back in Beit Amar. She had left the village three hours before to shop. And, wanting to ensure that her children would stay at home, had locked them indoors and instructed

the oldest to look after the little ones.

When the woman saw from afar the crowd near her house she feared the worst; when she saw the rubble that was once her house and didn't hear her children's voices, she fainted.

Her neighbours sprinkled water on her face and when she revived, assured her that her children were safe. But before long, she learned of the full dimensions of the tragedy which she had brought upon herself.

The village folk organized to help the stricken family, offering them hospitality until they rebuilt their house and transport to the hospital in Hebron where the children were being treated.

The villagers blamed the Hebron fire department for being tardy, but the fire chief, Halwi Al-Ja'abari, said that the call for help came half

CRICKET

Abdul's magic bamboozles English

LONDON (Reuters). — England were bowled out for 232 and forced to follow on 476 runs behind Pakistan in the fifth and final Test yesterday.

Batting again, they were 95 for 3 wickets at close of play, still 381 adrift with a day to try to survive after Pakistan's daunting first innings score of 708. Moxon, Robinson and Gower are back in the pavilion; they will merely be spectators today.

England were undone again by Abdul Qadir whose leg breaks and googlies brought him test-best figures of seven for 96. In an unchanged spell today of 24.4 overs he took five for 42. In the second innings he has taken 2 for 37.

Bowling under the threat of a third and final warning for running on the pitch too close to the stumps, Abdul hastened England's demise with the wickets of Ian Botham and Mike

Garth in the space of four balls before the first hour was complete. Botham lasted just 37 minutes today before being forced by Abdul's googly and bowled for 34.

Garth holed out in Abdul's next over for 61 and the leg-spinner finished off England's first innings with the wickets of Bruce French, Phil Edmonds and John Emburey, who was last out for a brave 53.

Pakistan 708, England 232 and 95 for 3.

TENNIS

Rain stops McEnroe-Lendl duel

STRATTON MOUNTAIN (AP). — The first confrontation in two years between Ivan Lendl and John McEnroe was postponed because of rain during the second set of the final of the Volvo International Tennis Tournament.

After waiting more than three hours, tournament officials rescheduled the match to follow the doubles final.

McEnroe, eager to test his latest comeback against the man who replaced him as the world's top player, won the first set 7-6, taking the tiebreaker 7-3. Lendl was ahead 4-1 in the second set when umpire Richard Kaufman stopped play with rain falling lightly as McEnroe was

about to serve.

While officials examined the court, McEnroe's temper flared for one of the few times in the intense match. Apparently frustrated by the delay, he whacked his tennis bag with his racket, while Lendl drew cheers from the capacity crowd by staying on the court.

A few minutes later, Kaufman said it was too dangerous to continue. "These courts get very dangerous with a little amount of water," Kaufman said. "These guys are preparing for the U.S. Open. You don't want to have a fluke injury on a wet court."

The meeting was the first between the two in their unfriendly rivalry

since Lendl beat McEnroe in the U.S. Open final in 1985 and ended McEnroe's four-year reign as the world's top player. Lendl is still No. 1, while McEnroe is trying to regain his form after taking a six-month sabbatical 18 months ago, and then missing about two months this spring because of injuries.

Attacking the net at every opportunity to pressure Lendl, McEnroe started fast, breaking Lendl in the second game. But Lendl broke back in the fifth game.

McEnroe, seeking his first tournament title since October, jumped to a 4-0 lead in the tiebreaker and won the set in 58 minutes when Lendl was long with a forehand.

PGA GOLF

Nelson wins playoff

PALM BEACH GARDENS (Reuters). — Larry Nelson, who started the day three shots off the lead, won the 1987 U.S. PGA championship yesterday when he beat Lanny Wadkins on the first hole of a sudden-death playoff.

Nelson, who also won this major championship in 1981, took his second title when he parred the 409-yard 10th hole while Wadkins made bogey.

"I was expecting Lanny to make his putt. I was sorry he missed it," the 39-year-old Nelson said just after his stirring victory.

In addition to collecting the \$150,000 first prize, Nelson also won a spot on this year's American Ryder Cup team.

Wadkins' second place finish also earned him a berth on the U.S. squad which will play a team of European professionals in the biennial matches next month in Ohio.

LAWN BOWLS

Ra'anana sweep

By JACK LEON
TEL AVIV. — Ra'anana made an unprecedented clean sweep of the men's top honours in the Israel Bowls Association's annual league competition, which ended over the weekend. Both the men's and women's events were contested on a round-robin basis by six sides, each made up of two teams of four. In all, 240 bowlers participated in the meet, making this 12th season of IBA league competition the biggest to date.

In the men's premier league, the winning Ra'anana teams were skipped by Jack Trappler and John Lacy. Savoyon finished as runners-up. Squads from Ra'anana took first and second place in the two sections of the men's pennant (second division).

Ramat Gan won the women's premier league, with its two squads represented by Rina Lebel and Helen Gordon. Kfar Hamaccabiah were runners-up. In the pennant competition, there were more triumphs for Ra'anana, which gained first and second places in one section and finished as runners-up to Kfar Hamaccabiah in the other. Unsuccessful clubs this year were Netanya (Wingate Institute) and Haifa. The event was played off at eight greens across the country over five weekends.

The IBA's non-stop 1987 competitive season continues today, with the start of its second mixed pairs national championships. A massive entry of exactly 100 teams — 70 per cent of them comprising husbands and wives — have signed up for the tournament, association spokesman Seymour Fisher told yesterday. It is being held over the next six Tuesdays (with a 3.30 p.m. start) at all the country's bowling clubs apart from Haifa. Kfar Hamaccabiah's Tessa and Rolf Futerma are defending the championship title.

BASEBALL

Thanks for a lovely weekend

NEW YORK (AP). — The Minnesota Twins entered the weekend in a dogfight for first place in the American League West. They ended it with a nice lead.

"We went out and took it one game at a time. We didn't think sweep of Oakland on Sunday with a 7-5 victory.

Brunansky, Kent Hrbek, Gary Gaetti and Tim Lincecum all homered as the Twins outscored the Athletics 34-17 in the series.

Oakland went into Minnesota on Thursday night leading the division by less than a percentage point. At the time, California was just one-half game behind.

But the Twins managed to open a 3.5-game lead, the most by which any team has led the American League West since June 26. California lost three straight games in Seattle before winning 7-5 on Sunday.

"I have a really bad feeling to come here and get beat four times," Oakland manager Tony La Russa said. "We just got outplayed."

The AL East lead also flip-flopped during the weekend. Toronto beat Cleveland 5-1 on Sunday and took a half-game edge over New York, who got routed 15-4 by Detroit.

The Twins have not won the AL West since 1970. Minnesota begins three-game series at home tonight against California.

Tigers 15, Yankees 4

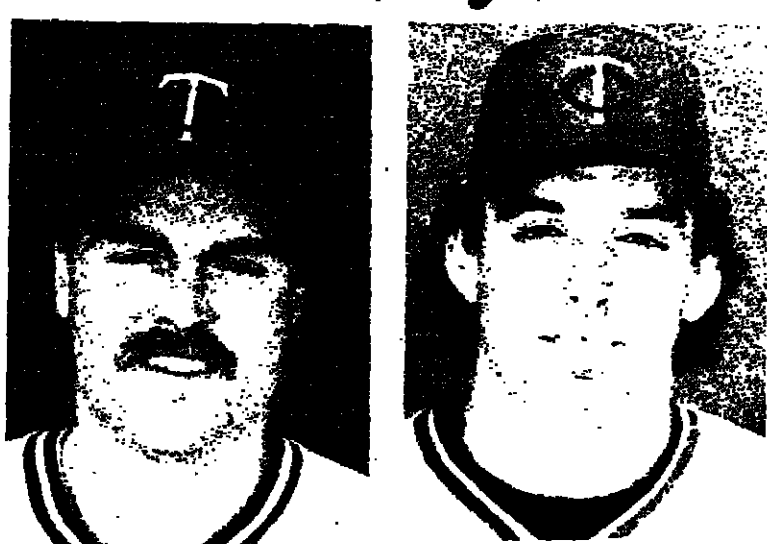
Dwight Gooden's home run capped a nine-run fourth inning and sent the Yankees to a 15-4 victory over the Tigers at Tiger Stadium.

Dwight Gooden was three times in the four-game series at Tiger Stadium, leading the Yankees 35-16. Dan Petry, 7-5, went eight innings for the victory.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco Giants manager Roger Craig says he has the key to unlock the race in the National League West.

Kelly Downs pitched five-hit ball for eight-plus innings and San Francisco defeated Cincinnati 5-2 to complete a sweep of their doubleheader on Sunday. Mike Krukow checked the Reds on five hits over 8½ innings in the Giants' 3-2 victory in the first



HOMERING TWINS. — They may look like dissimilar twins, but they are alike in that they both hit homers against Oakland.

game. The Giants swept the four-game weekend series with the Reds and moved to within one game of first place Cincinnati in the National League West. They have won eight straight games at Candlestick Park.

"Pitching is the key," Craig said. "Whoever gets it down the stretch will win it — and we've got the best pitching."

In the last 22 games, San Francisco starters are 10-4 with a 2.67 earned run average.

In the first game, Krukow took a three-hit shutout into the ninth but Kai Daniels singled and Eric Davis hit his 32nd homer. Craig Lefters got the second out of the inning and Don Robinson got the last out for his 13th save.

Cubs 6, Mets 3

Jody Davis led a solo homer in the fifth inning and a RBI single that snapped a 2-2 tie in the seventh as Chicago beat Detroit 6-3.

Scott Sanderson, 5-4, making only his second start since June 14, allowed two runs and eight hits over six innings. Frank DiPino pitched 2½ innings and Lee Smith got the final out for his 28th save.

Dodgers 5, Braves 2

Shawn Hilliges allowed two runs and seven hits over 8½ innings in his major-league debut and John Shelby honored for the fifth time in the last six games as host Los Angeles ended a

four-game losing streak. Hilliges lost his shutout in the ninth when Dale Murphy knocked in a run with a ground-out.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	66	45	.595	—
New York	66	46	.589	1 1/2
Detroit	62	50	.556	1 1/2
Milwaukee	58	52	.527	7 1/2
Boston	52	58	.473	13 1/2
Baltimore	50	61	.450	16
Cleveland	41	70	.369	25

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	61	52	.540	—
California	57	55	.509	3 1/2
Oakland	56	55	.505	4
Kansas City	54	56	.491	5 1/2
Seattle	54	57	.488	6
San Diego	52	57	.477	7
Chicago	44	65	.404	15

Sunday's Games: Kansas City 6, Boston 3; Detroit 15, New York 4; Toronto 5, Cleveland 1; Baltimore 5, Texas 4; Milwaukee 7, Oakland 5; Milwaukee 8, Chicago 4; California 7, Seattle 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	67	43	.609	—
New York	63	48	.568	4 1/2
Montreal	61	49	.555	6
Chicago	57	54	.514	10 1/2
Philadelphia	55	55	.500	12
Pittsburgh	50	61	.450	17 1/2

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	58	54	.518	—
San Francisco	57	55	.509	1
Houston	54	56	.491	3
Atlanta	49	61	.445	8
Los Angeles	49	61	.445	8
San Diego	44	67	.396	13 1/2

Sunday's Games: Kansas City 6, Boston 3; Detroit 15, New York 4; Toronto 5, Cleveland 1; Baltimore 5, Texas 4; Milwaukee 7, Oakland 5; Milwaukee 8, Chicago 4; California 7, Seattle 5.

PAN AM GAMES

Wind blows Stewart

INDIANAPOLIS (AP). — Ray Stewart of Jamaica ran a wind-assisted 9.89sec in the men's 100 metres semi-finals, the third fastest time ever, while Costa Rica's Sylvia Poll upset the American swimmers on the opening day of the Pan American games here.

However, the United States still finished the day with a massive 35 medals, 18 gold.

The Cubans, who won 20 medals, including eight gold, were angry when they saw a light aircraft fly overhead towing a banner that gave a telephone number for Cubans to call if they were interested in defecting.

Members of the Miami-based foundation also handed out cards with police and immigration office telephone numbers.

The 15-year-old Poll won the women's 100 metres freestyle in 56.39sec and then helped her country to the silver, behind the Americans in the 4x200m freestyle relay.

Four years ago, Juan Nunez left Venezuela in disgrace. Stripped of his 1983 Pan American games 100-metres silver medal after testing positive for a substance banned by the international Amateur Athletics Federation, the Domini-

can Republic sprinter had thoughts of retiring.

But the confidence of his family and girlfriend inspired him not to give up the sport. And yesterday, at age 27, an advanced age for most sprinters, Nunez raced again in the Pan Am games.

A second in his heat and a third in his semi-final advanced him into the final of the 100 metres, where he again will have an opportunity to earn a Pan-Am medal.

"My family and girlfriend tell me all the time, 'You can do it. Go back,'" the bearded Nunez said. "And I am here. It feels great."

John Mitchell said a simple mistake led to his gold medal victory in the 200 metres freestyle swimming event.

The U.S. swimmer said he usually removes his contact lenses before swimming, but this time forgot to do so, and wore them for the first time in competition.

Mitchell won in 1:50.90 — just .31 seconds ahead of Uruguay's Carlos Scannavino, who held the lead until the last five metres.

"I have really bad vision, but, with my contacts, I was able to see Scannavino. That probably helped me win the race," said Mitchell.



SPEEDY. — Jamaican Raymond Stewart (89), aided by wind, sprints the 100m in the third fastest time ever. (APF)

New Israeli records

Post Sports Staff
Two new Israeli track records were set up in Belgium by Ilan Goldwasser and Zahava Shmueli.

Goldwasser bettered his own record for the 110 m hurdles, set last month in the National Championships, with a time of 14.81. .04 better than his previous record.

Shmueli bettered by a full 9 secs. the women's 5,000 m. record, with a time of 16:37.70.

World record

DRAMA, Greece (Reuters). — Ginka Zagorcheva of Bulgaria set a women's 100 metres hurdles world record of 12.25 seconds at an athletics meeting between Greece, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia here.

She clipped 0.01 of a second off the previous best mark set by compatriot Yordanka Donkova in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, last September.

Daniela takes title

By JACK LEON
Israel's Daniela Blanka on Sunday won yet another singles title on the West German junior tennis circuit, when she beat top home player Katerina Sammel 6-4, 6-4 in the girls' under-14 final of an international tournament in Saarbrücken.

Orit Kendal upset Medi Dadoush 6-1, 1-6, 6-2 in the all-Israeli girls' under-16 final, to gain her first title in overseas competition.

Israel beaten

Post Sports Staff
Israel's junior basketball squad suffered their second defeat in the European championship in Hungary, going down 63-67 to France after leading 34-33 at the half and holding the edge most of the game. They lost their grip in the final minutes.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL TV

9.00 Teletext 9.05 Keep Fit 9.15 Rehov Sumsum 9.45 The Heart 10.10 Barriers (part 3) 10.35 This is it (repost) 11.15 Family Problems 13.00 Roundup of yesterday's Demjanjuk trial hearing 14.00 Teletext 14.05 Cyrano de Bergerac, Michael Gordon's film based on Edmond Rostand's play stars Jose Ferrer and Milla Favorsky 15.40 Teletext — 200 seconds on AIDS 15.45 Keep Fit 16.25 The Transformers 17.00 A New Evening — live magazine

ISRAELI TV

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES
17.30 3, 4, 5½ (repost) 17.50 At 18.20 Short Animated film 18.25 Animation Kor's Language Corner
ARABIC LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES
18.30 News roundup 18.32 Ancient Egypt 19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a magazine round-up
20.02 Are You Being Served? — British comedy series 20.30 Kolbotek
21.00 Mabat Newsreel
21.40 Second Look — focus on matters of moment
22.40 The Life of Leonardo da Vinci, part 1 of a 5-part Italian docu-drama, starring Philippe Laroche
23.35 Benny Hill — British comedy series
23.55 News
ISRAELI TV CHANNEL 2
20.00 Demjanjuk trial Roundup 20.30 Party Time Roundup 20.30 Party time

JORDAN TV (unofficial)

17.30 Carsons 18.00 French Hour 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Double Trouble 21.10 O'Hara 22.00 News in English 22.20 An Unknown War 23.10 Open All Hours

MIDDLE EAST TV

13.00 Another Life 14.00 700 Club 14.30 Shape-Up 15.00 Afternoon Movie: A Woman's Secret 18.30 Mabat: 18.00 Flying Home 17.50 Young People Rock 18.00 Star Trek 19.00 News 20.00 The A-Team 21.00 MacGyver 22.00 Airwolf 23.00 700 Club 23.30 Another Life

RADIO

VOICE OF MUSIC

8.01 Morning Melodies 7.05 Schubert: 6 Musical Moments (Lupini); Haydn: Piano Trio No.35 (Beaux Arts); Handel: Sonata for Viola and Piano (Benjamin Lika); Tchaikovsky: Youth Album, Grieg: Canzetta (Scheller, London Symphony); Milhaud: Concerto for Percussion and small orchestra 9.00 Pergolesi: "La Serva Padrona" (Kroner); Kachashian, Yo-Yo Ma; Lutoslawski: Symphonie Varangienne (Polish Radio/Lutoslawski); Shostakovich: Suite for 2 Pianos; Stibelius: Symphony No.6 (Philharmonia/Ashkenazy) 12.00 World by Scarietti: Vi Le Lobos, Ravell, Poulenc, Maarten and Ami 13.00 World by Mozart, Beethoven and Debussy 14.00 World by Mozart; Trio K.658; Berlin: Last; Harold in Italy; Boulez: Domains for Clarinet Solo; Schumann: Legend for Clarinet, Viola and Piano 17.00 Beaux Arts under William

Christie — works by Monteverdi and Charpentier 18.00 Poulenc: Animaux Maudes, Trio, Le Bal Masque; Schmidt: In Memoriam of Gabriel Faure 19.00 Excerpts from Operas — no details available 20.05 Musical Medley 20.30 The House on Elend Street, Applause; works by Bennett, Pärtos, Harlap, Hindemith, Kodaly, Mendelssohn, Avni, Falla and various folk songs 22.30 Jazz Classics 23.00 Bush: Suites

RADIO 1st

6.03 Programmes for Olin 7.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew 8.05 Compass 8.57 The Demjanjuk Trial — live broadcast 13.05 Hebrew songs 13.30 News in French 13.45 News in English 14.05 Children's programmes 15.00 Songs for the Afternoon 15.27 Everyman's University 15.57 The Demjanjuk Trial — live broadcast 19.05 The Mishna Portion for today 19.20 Bible Reading 19.30 Programmes for Olin 22.05 My Sister the Fighter (repost) 23.05 Hebrew songs

RADIO 2nd

6.04 Editorial Review 6.10 Gymnastics 6.30 News roundup 6.52 Green Light — drivers' corner 7.00 This Morning — news magazine 8.05 Children's programme 9.05 Morning Star 12.10 O.K. on Two 13.00 Midway — news commentary music 14.05 Humour 15.05 Magic Moments 16.05 Made in Israel — Hebrew songs 17.05 Economics Magazine 18.05 Health and Medicine Magazine 19.05 Today-radio newsreel 19.25 New World — environment magazine 20.05 Cantorial Requests 22.05 Hebrew songs 00.15 Songs for the End of the Day

ARMY

6.05 University on the Air 6.30 Open Your Eyes — songs, information 7.07 "707" 7.00 Good Morning Israel 9.05 Open House 11.05 Right Now 13.05 Hebrew Hits 14.05 Search Report 16.05 841 Travels Round 18.15 Four in the Afternoon 17.00 Evening News 18.05 Economics Magazine 19.05 Hebrew songs 20.05 Zionism — with lawyer Binjamin Shalev (repost) 20.50 Songs of IDF Troupes 21.00 Mabat — TV newsreel 21.30 University on the Air (repost) 22.05 Popular songs 23.05 The 24th Hour 00.05 Night Birds — songs, chat

ARMY TWO

19.05 Radio Radio 20.05 Information, regards and radio games 22.05 The Magical Mystery Tour (repost) 23.05 All That Jazz

DAILY ENGLISH BROADCASTS

ISRAELI RADIO
on 576 and 1440 kilohertz (AM)
7.00-7.15 News, 13.00-13.30 News followed by: SUNDAY — "This Land" news magazine
MONDAY — "Mashinim" — consumer and community affairs
TUESDAY — "Israel Mosaic" — weekly magazine
WEDNESDAY — "With me in the studio" — guest interview
THURSDAY — "Studio Three" — arts magazine
FRIDAY — "Thank Goodness It's Friday" — Sabbath eve programme
SATURDAY — "Spotlight" — people and issues in the news 17.00-17.05 News, 20.00-20.15 News

CINEMA PERFORMANCES

JERUSALEM

Belt Agones: Jessie Come Home 4:30; Thursday: Heavy Party 8:15; Top Secret 10:15; Ennemaulle 12 midnight; Cinemascope: Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs 11 a.m.; The Lady and the Tramp 4; My Life as a Dog 7; The House on Elend Street 7; Applause 7; The Color Purple 9:30; Eddie: Superman IV, 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Eddie: The Living Daylights 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Hansel and Gretel 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30; The Unforgotten 4:30, 7:15; Atomium 8; novelties; Israel Museum: Gardens 10:30, 3:30; Jerusalem Theatre: Decline of the American Empire 8:45, 9:15; Kfar: Radio Days 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; German IV, 10:30, 12:30; Wolf: The House on Elend Street 7; Applause 7; The Color Purple 9:30; Eddie: Superman IV, 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Eddie: The Living Daylights 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Hansel and Gretel 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30; The Unforgotten 4:30, 7:15; Atomium 8; novelties; Israel Museum: Gardens 10:30, 3:30; Jerusalem Theatre: Decline of the American Empire 8:45, 9:15; Kfar: Radio Days 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; German IV, 10:30, 12:30; Wolf: The House on Elend Street 7; Applause 7; The Color Purple 9:30; Eddie: Superman IV, 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Eddie: The Living Daylights 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Hansel and Gretel 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30; The Unforgotten 4:30, 7:15; Atomium 8; novelties; Israel Museum: Gardens 10:30, 3:30; Jerusalem Theatre: Decline of the American Empire 8:45, 9:15; Kfar: Radio Days 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; German IV, 10:30, 12:30; Wolf: The House on Elend Street 7; Applause 7; The Color Purple 9:30; Eddie: Superman IV, 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Eddie: The Living Daylights 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Hansel and Gretel 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30; The Unforgotten 4:30, 7:15; Atomium 8; novelties; Israel Museum: Gardens 10:30, 3:30; Jerusalem Theatre: Decline of the American Empire 8:45, 9:15; Kfar: Radio Days 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; German IV, 10:30, 12:30; Wolf: The House on Elend Street 7; Applause 7; The Color Purple 9:30; Eddie: Superman IV, 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Eddie: The Living Daylights 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Hansel and Gretel 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30; The Unforgotten 4:30, 7:15; Atomium 8; novelties; Israel Museum: Gardens 10:30, 3:30; Jerusalem Theatre: Decline of the American Empire 8:45, 9:15; Kfar: Radio Days 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; German IV, 10:30, 12:30; Wolf: The House on Elend Street 7; Applause 7; The Color Purple 9:30; Eddie: Superman IV, 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Eddie: The Living Daylights 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Hansel and Gretel 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30; The Unforgotten 4:30, 7:15; Atomium 8; novelties; Israel Museum: Gardens 10:30, 3:30; Jerusalem Theatre: Decline of the American Empire 8:45, 9:15; Kfar: Radio Days 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; German IV, 10:30, 12:30; Wolf: The House on Elend Street 7; Applause 7; The Color Purple 9:30; Eddie: Superman IV, 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Eddie: The Living Daylights 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Hansel and Gretel 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30; The Unforgotten 4:30, 7:15; Atomium 8; novelties; Israel Museum: Gardens 10:30, 3:30; Jerusalem Theatre: Decline of the American Empire 8:45, 9:15; Kfar: Radio Days 4:30, 7:30, 9:30

Free-market reforms put China economy off balance

By MARK O'NEILL
BEIJING. — Factories turning out thousands of unwanted bicycles, watches and carpets and state shops selling scarce goods illegally to traders who force up the price are among the anomalies arising from China's drive for economic reform.

The official press describes a China in the throes of dramatic change, attempting to transform a Soviet-style economy sick with shortages and low productivity into one where the country's vast natural and human resources are fully used.

It is a bold experiment unmatched in any other Communist country and without a model to work from. "Chinese-style socialism" is the official title, but even those reformers who are creating it admit they do not know where it will end.

The experiment constantly creates new headaches for the reformers. The latest is vast over-production of unwanted goods and inadequate output of what consumers, with more cash in their pockets than they have ever had, are dying to buy.

The *Economic Information* newspaper reported last week that China had stocks of 7.5 million bicycles, most of them unsaleable, while brand models were hard to get.

The *China Daily* said carpet factories already could produce far more than needed and, when new imported production lines came on stream, capacity would be 20 times larger than domestic demand.

The result is that factories have huge stocks, operate well below capacity and face financial problems, it said.

A Western diplomat says the anomalies arose because China's economy had become a mixture between a state system and a market system, with some factories working to government quotas and others working to meet market demand.

"There are different prices for raw materials, with state prices usually below cost and free-market prices for the same item much higher. The result is that producer often do not get the right price information on what to make," he explains.

"In other cases, a factory may not be penalized for making unsaleable goods since it is not directly responsible for marketing them. The market mechanism is incomplete." The reforms have changed the pecking order in jobs.

The losers are low- and middle-level officials, teachers and others on fixed incomes. The winners are private businessmen and factory work-



LAUNDERING FUNDS. — A young couple carries home a newly purchased washing machine. Reforms have made such items available to Chinese consumers. (Reuters)

ers who can collect large bonuses with high output.

The *Economic Daily* reported that the income of workers in industry had gone up more than 60 per cent from 1984 to 1986, three times faster than productivity, because factories put profits into bonuses and welfare ahead of reinvestment.

The result is enormous spending power which the country cannot afford and which drives up prices, it said. State firms take advantage of this by selling scarce goods to traders who resell them at high profit to the consumer.

One reason for the spending power is that most urban Chinese pay less on rent than on a packet of cigarettes. So the reformers want to raise rents to a realistic level, to absorb some of this excess and make the housing sector pay more for itself.

Also fuelling the consumer boom are farmers who do not want to put their money into land, *Economic Information* said.

It said the farmers did not feel secure and feared a change in the current policy under which they lease land from the state for a fixed term. So they spent their money on consumer goods or doing business instead, it said.

"Many farmers do not understand what capital is. They hide their money in the wall, under the ground, or in the roof. Sometimes it is stolen or rots," the paper said.

A Peking school teacher says many farmers and city people, espe-

cially rich ones, did not trust banks. "They think giving your money to a bank is like giving it away. They think that, as banks are state-owned, they do not keep the amount secret. They will tax it or confiscate it if they find you guilty of wrong-doing," he explains.

This enormous pent-up demand raises the spectre of inflation, a nightmare for the communists whose defeat of the Nationalists in 1947-49 was in part a result of the then rampant inflation which made money worthless.

Official figures put the rise in retail prices in the first half of 1987 at 6 per cent over last year, but one Western professor quotes Chinese officials as telling him the figure was 9 and 10 per cent in the first and second quarters.

The *Economic Daily* says the solution is to channel the surplus money into housing, culture, education and medicine, where the government is also trying to cut subsidies.

Despite these difficulties, there is no going back to the Maoist past. "From the late 1950s to the 1970s, there were no price rises or wage reductions," the *People's Daily* has written. "But there was a shortage of goods... many kinds of goods were rationed. It was common to see empty shelves with the price tags above them."

But, since the reforms began, living standards have improved in both urban and rural areas faster than at any time since 1949, the paper added. (Reuters)

Third party insurance for cars may rise 24%

By JONATHAN KARP
For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. — First the good news: the country's car insurance companies may soon start to see their way clear of vast amounts of debt. Now for the bad news: the public, as usual, has at a considerable cost been conscripted into the recovery plan.

The board of Avner, an association of car insurance companies, yesterday accepted the Finance Ministry's proposal to raise premiums for compulsory, or third party, car insurance about 24 per cent. The measure must now be approved by the ministers of justice and transportation before it faces its final hurdle in the Knesset Finance Committee.

If all goes smoothly, for better or for worse, car owners by October will have to pay an average of NIS 300 for compulsory insurance, up from the current average of NIS 240.

The insurance companies justify their demands for a rate hike on the basis that they suffered losses of NIS 60 million in compulsory insurance claims during 1986. Though it rejected initial calls for a 25 to 30 per cent increase, the Finance Ministry justified its lending its helping hand because the government, after all, passed the legislation in 1977 that made this insurance mandatory.

By any analysis, 1986 was a disastrous year for insurance companies. Uri Abel, Avner's general manager, gave four reasons for the tremendous losses, the first being that bringing inflation under control meant that the value of a settlement did not erode between the time of the accident and when the claim was finally resolved.

The second factor was the sharp increase in payments to hospitals. According to Abel, hospitalization costs rose to NIS 364 per day.

The switch-over from the old to the new shekel also accounted for higher settlements, however small the increases might have been. "This particular change had a psychological impact, mainly on the small claims," says Abel. "People who settled for IS 10,000 were all of a sudden faced with a reward of NIS 10."

One may laugh, but sure enough, some of these claims had to be renegotiated and raised, Abel says.

Tying the other factors together was the fourth reason behind the insurance companies' financial woes in 1986: there were 13 per cent more road accidents, with 14 per cent more injuries, than in the previous year.

The higher insurance rates, thus, are designed to offset the accumulated debt. The authorities deemed a 17.5 per cent raise necessary to make this year's premiums equal to the claims, plus another 7.5 per cent to help cover past losses, Abel says.

These figures add up to a 25 per cent hike, which will be reduced to 24 per cent because Avner will cut by 1 per cent its payments to Karmit, a separate fund which is used to give compensation to those injured in accidents in which there is no valid insurance policy.

While the issue of compulsory auto insurance may have been settled, the battle over comprehensive or, property, auto insurance remains to be fought. The percentage rate increases are likely to be far smaller, but with an average premium of around NIS 1,000 the burden on each car owner will nevertheless be more substantial.

The Treasury's insurance czar, Capital Market and Insurance Commissioner Yehuda Drori, already raised the comprehensive car insurance rates 10 per cent in June. No formal request has been made, but the insurance companies are murmuring about another 5-6 per cent hike when these rates expire at the end of October.

The companies blame their losses from comprehensive-policy claims on the higher number of accidents, higher repair costs, and Drori's reforms, which went into effect last September and were designed to simplify the pricing structure for premiums and regulate the discounts given to large customers.

BANKING ON IT / Pinhas Landau

A basket too late

First, some history. February 1985: After rising for four years, the U.S. dollar hits its highs against the European and Japanese currencies, and begins to fall.

July 1985: The Israeli government launches the economic stabilization programme, which pegs the shekel/dollar exchange rate and makes dollar-linked investments the worst place to put one's money.

September 1985: The finance ministers of the major industrialized countries meet at the Plaza Hotel in New York and agree that the dollar must fall. It promptly begins an accelerated slide, so that, while it is steady against the shekel, other currencies gain sharply in shekel terms.

July 1986: The Bank of Israel, encouraged by the success of stabilization to date, pegs the shekel against a basket of currencies, in which the dollar comprises only 60 per cent. The possibility of introducing savings schemes linked to the basket begins to be discussed, within the banks and at the Treasury.

July 1986 - March 1987: The dollar continues to fall against other currencies. In Israel, barring a set-piece 10

The only ray of hope in a picture of gloom comes from Bank Hapoalim. It is a savings scheme that is linked to the dollar and the index.

per cent devaluation on January 13, 1987, the dollar now devalues slightly against the shekel. Other currencies included in the basket (Deutschmark, sterling, French franc and yen) rise slightly.

April - May 1987: The dollar hits bottom, after a two-year drop of 40-50 per cent against other leading currencies.

July 1987: The Israeli Treasury finally permits commercial banks to market savings schemes in which money can be linked to the basket of currencies.

These are the plain facts, and they are open to various interpretations and comments. Since witnesses can be produced to support or claim, we have no hesitation in pointing out that we suggested to several frustrated bankers last year that the day the Treasury authorized basket-linked savings would be the day they could know, with certainty, that the dollar had ended its decline.

The Treasury did even better than we expected. The international markets were so jumpy in the spring that it was too dangerous to guess whether the low-point had indeed been reached. So the authorization was not forthcoming until July, by which time the dollar had gathered a certain upward momentum and breached several important chart points. In the two weeks since our Finance Ministry gave the all-clear, the dollar has shot up, reaching seven-month highs only Friday.

The whole thing would be very amusing, were it not for the implications these games have for innocent investors in the Israeli capital markets.

As is well known, the Israeli saver can only legally do what the Treasury thinks is good for him and what the banks persuade him is in his best interest. The banks, in recent years, have learnt some humility and realize they don't even know what's in their own best interests. These days they are hard-pressed to tell customers what is in their best interests, whether they are sincere or duplicitous. Hence the growth of the "hands-off do it yourself" school of investment counselling in most of the big banks.

The Treasury, however, remains convinced of its own omniscience, especially since it believes it conquered inflation. It makes no difference that since the summer of 1985 it has been obvious the Israeli investor desperately

needs linkage to a foreign currency, but not the dollar. It even abolished the patam current account which offered linkage to any foreign currency for short-term investments. Fortunately for the Finance Ministry, the general public quickly latched on to the idea that in the post-July 1985 regime the dollar was a terrible thing to have. The Treasury, either through ossification or sheer obtuseness, remained aloof.

The banks are now armed with a basket of basket-linked multi-year programmes, offering linkage plus monthly interest, linkage plus accrued interest and, more encouragingly, linkage to either the consumer price index or the basket of currencies.

This latter programme, introduced in 1985 and aggressively plugged thereafter, would have been the right thing at the right time. Now it looks very much as though, to use Ernst Japhet's classic phrase, it is as useful as a eeltrap after Succot. But if the banks are marketing it, you can rest assured that it is being shoved down the throats of dozens of unsuspecting nerds, by dazzling them with visions of Japanese yen and other exotica, making them think they are big-time market players.

What is really pathetic is that, despite the manifest absence of imagination in designing and marketing these savings programmes, the Treasury and banks are wailing about the drop in savings rates in the economy as a whole.

The only ray of hope in this picture of gloom comes from Bank Hapoalim. After being first to issue basket-linked schemes, it seems to have had second thoughts as to their usefulness in the present climate. At any rate, last week, Hapoalim introduced something that looks both interesting and useful. It is a savings scheme that is linked to the dollar and index, with an option for linkage to the basket as a fall-back. In other words, it simply uses parts of existing schemes to create a better-balanced one.

The basic scheme is the standard dollar index double option programme. In this, the saver gets his money after three years either linked to the dollar, with interest accordingly, or linked to the index, again with interest - whichever route is more profitable. To this Hapoalim has added the third strand, namely that after two years the saver can choose the option of having had his money linked to the basket, but without interest. He will do this if the rise in the basket has far exceeded that of the dollar, meaning if the U.S. currency has fallen heavily against other currencies.

This eventuality is unlikely, and the bank is risking very little by offering it. But it is still doing the customer a big favour. Anyone of the opinion that the dollar is on the path to recovery, or at least stability, will not want a basket-linked scheme today. But the U.S. economy's problems are such that...well, you never know. So the escape hatch of basket-linkage is reassuring, in case the unexpected occurs.

Meanwhile, the greatest likelihood is that the rate of inflation in Israel will continue to outstrip the rate of devaluation against the dollar. This is provided for by the index-linked path in the scheme. If, however, the situation of 1983/84 returns, when the shekel's devaluation against the dollar outran local inflation, then that is no problem either.

Of course, the price for all these options is that the saver gets lower interest than he would if he was in a scheme linked to one factor only, but that is only fair. He can gamble, or he can take an insurance policy, for which he must pay.

In a sophisticated economy there would be risk instruments available to protect against all these uncertainties, as this column has discussed in the past. But these are not usually practical for the small saver, and that is why a well-constructed, multi-purpose savings scheme, that is in tune with almost any market condition, is such a useful thing.

Shiff, in an about face, is selling assets

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Debt-ridden hotelier Haim Shiff, who has long resisted liquidating his hotel and real estate empire, has been selling off his properties at a break-neck pace in recent weeks. His latest sale - now pending court approval - was for the Jerusalem Gardens, overlooking Jerusalem's Sderot Herzog.

"It makes no difference to me if it's a yeshiva, a church or a lunatic asylum," says Shiff about his prospective buyers. The important thing, says the financially pressed businessman, is that it's the highest bid, as the Jerusalem Gardens Hotel deal illustrates.

An agreement to sell the half-finished 260-room hotel, whose construction was halted due to Shiff's cash-flow problems, was reached last week with Harry and Joseph Weiss and Sam and Arie Halpern, two pairs of New Jersey-based brothers that own the nearby Ramada Renaissance Hotel. The price: \$5.6 million.

The deal must still win a go-ahead from the courts, because liens have been placed on Shiff's assets by his creditors, but even then, Shiff may not go through with it. He told *The Jerusalem Post* this week that he had since received a higher offer from an



Haim Shiff

or is in the midst of several other deals.

Last month he sold a Ramat Gan apartment block for \$3.6m. He is currently in negotiations with seven potential buyers for the sale of his Orgil cinema and office complex on Jerusalem's Rehov Hillel. He said he expects the \$3.5m. sale to go through sometime this week.

The Ohr Sameach yeshiva and three other groups have expressed an interest in acquiring Shiff's old flagship hotel, the 66-room President in the capital's Talbieh district. The \$8.6m. asking price includes an adjacent, undeveloped 4.5-dunam tract.

In addition, Shiff confirmed that the 600-room Diplomat Hotel in Jerusalem's Talpott neighbourhood is likely to change hands shortly. Here, too, a yeshiva group is among the prospective buyers.

Shiff has his back against the wall. He has accumulated debts estimated last year at between \$20m. and \$30m., and his bank creditors are demanding it back, placing liens on his properties. Until now, Shiff has been reluctant to sell off his empire, but without an acceptable offer by the banks to restructure his debt or substantial help from the government, no other routes have been left for the hotelier.

unidentified source. Shiff says the sale was conditional on the New Jersey partners being the highest bidders.

"Now, they're not," he says. In addition to the Jerusalem Gardens sale, the hotelier has completed

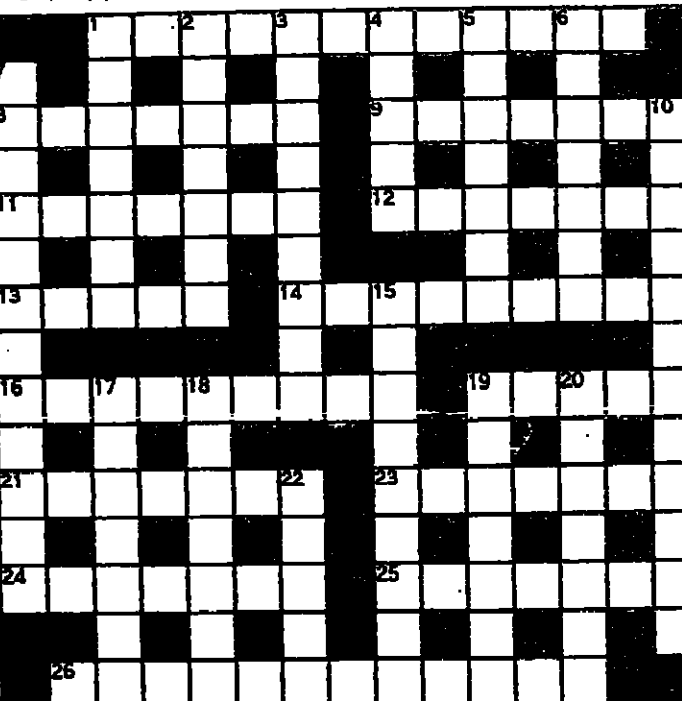
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 What leading actors do to stop the old coach leaving (4,5,5)
- 8 Come around the saucepan for stewed fruit (7)
- 9 Bar advice on how to discover a secret door (7)
- 11 Dismissed, swindled, and thoroughly beaten (7)
- 12 A boy with a racket made his fortune with a lamp (7)
- 13 Not the best way to beat your opponent (5)
- 14 Unrecoverable money from even-odds in placing mad bets (5,4)
- 16 Boisterous players may finish off the house (9)
- 19 Racehorse anxiously waiting for his stable mate to give birth? (5)

DOWN

- 21 Wrangled despite being well equipped for polar travel (7)
- 23 It is mean to declare what a woman is loath to declare (7)
- 24 There will be no theatricals at this extra football match (4,3)
- 25 Tradesman who really do suit their customers (7)
- 26 He corresponds to a child beginning his copybook (6,6)
- 1 The arms go out to a cheeky pet (7)
- 2 Watch, through the window apparently (4,3)
- 3 Moscow's diocese, so it is said, opened to let the Jews through (3,3,3)

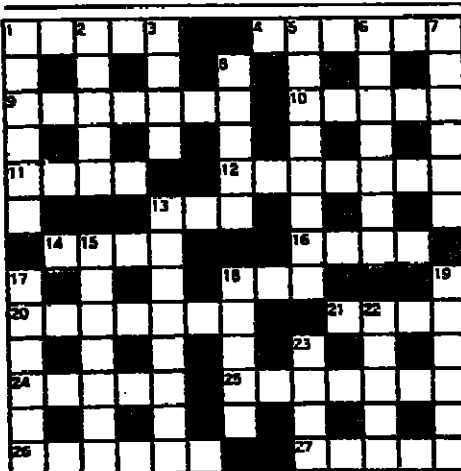


Yesterday's Solution

PAYCORPS RATHER
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SECONDATE
S O C S B K C D
ARTHUR SEPARATE
S L I R I N
STAIRS CLOSESET
I N E I S U E
NUDIST INTREPID

QUICK SOLUTION

- ACROSS: 1. Playing, 5. Boles, 8. Arena, 9. Various, 10. Moisture, 11. Able, 12. Stable, 14. Intact, 17. Relic, 19. Engaged, 22. Naples, 23. Evert, 24. Ellen, 25. Reneged, DOWN: 1. Panna, 2. America, 3. Inapt, 4. Giving, 5. Bargain, 6. Loose, 7. Suspect, 12. Strange, 13. Lectern, 15. Angling, 16. Teaser, 18. Lapel, 20. Green, 21. Dated.



QUICK CROSSWORD

- ACROSS: 1. Convenient, 4. Selected for national team, 9. Pyrean state, 10. Newspaper industry, 11. Dusk, 12. Good health, 13. Chopper, 14. Khayyam, 16. London art gallery, 18. Billiard stick, 20. By means of, 21. Tumble, 24. String of mountains, 25. Prize draw, 26. Fireplace, 27. Mother.
- DOWN: 1. Celestial realm, 2. Jog, 3. Archdiocese, 5. Hunger, 6. Gift, 7. Refrain, 8. Social blunder, 13. Heated discussion, 15. Prospero's daughter, 17. Stiffening agent, 18. South American country, 19. Actor, 22. Skilled, 23. Staunch.

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To bolster economy

Lebanese PM seeks \$800m. gold sale

BEIRUT (Reuters). - Acting prime minister Selim Hoss yesterday proposed selling one-fifth of Lebanon's gold reserves to shore up the economy as the Lebanese pound tumbled to a new low against the dollar.

Hoss told a news conference he wanted to sell 20 per cent of the country's 9.2 million ounces of gold to raise about \$800 million in foreign currencies to combat the crisis.

"I am putting forward the possibility of establishing a special stabilization fund for the currency by allocating 20 per cent of the gold reserves, converting this into foreign currencies and placing it in a special account," he said.

The central bank said the pound closed at 219.50 to the dollar, a sharp fall from the previous close last Friday of 202.00. It was worth 17 to the dollar in January 1986.

The market was closed on Saturday by a strike called in mourning for Finance Minister and former president Camille Chamoun, who died the previous day.

"Yesterday Chamoun was buried, and today it is our turn," housewife Suad Shammam told Reuters as she heard of the pound's latest decline.

Hoss said his proposal "would be enough to offset the total of the liquidity in [Lebanese] pounds. I believe once we have this fund we can establish confidence in the local currency pending national elections."

He said 80 per cent of the total deposits in Lebanon's banks were

now held in foreign currencies, demonstrating the loss of confidence in the Lebanese currency.

Banking sources said it remained to be seen whether the authorities, weakened by 12 years of civil war, could win support for the proposed gold sale. They said new fiscal controls might also be needed since the low value of the pound, coupled with official subsidies, encouraged smuggling of petrol and food.

Attempts to lift key wheat and oil subsidies might face strong opposition, they said.

Dealers said the pound was likely to continue its steep decline in the immediate future, despite Hoss's proposal. "There were no dollars in the market because nobody was selling as they expect a further fall in the pound's international value," said one dealer.

Central bank Governor Edmond Naim, returning from talks in Cyprus with International Monetary Fund officials, warned of a shortage of foreign exchange reserves but gave no details of his meetings.

Banking sources said central bank foreign currency reserves stood at about \$200 m., and Naim was believed to be seeking a loan from Arab banks to support the pound.

They did not elaborate. With gold officially valued at 35 Special Drawing Rights, or about \$44 an ounce, the Lebanese government would stand to make an enormous paper profit, amounting to almost \$460 an ounce.

Ashkelon to fight Yuval Gad layoffs

By KEN SCHACHTER

For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. - Ashkelon Mayor Eli Dayan has vowed to fight layoffs threatening the jobs of the 500 employees at financially troubled Yuval Gad Ltd.

"I'm going to resist," said Dayan, upon learning of a programme under discussion at Yuval Gad's parent company, Koor Industries Ltd., to trim the work-force. "I'll call [Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael] Kassar, and [Koor General Manager] Yehayahu Givish in order to use all our influence."

Speculation as to the scope of the layoffs has ranged from 50-60 per cent of the Yuval Gad's 500 employees.

But a Koor spokesperson would acknowledge only that layoffs are contemplated and that a decision is imminent. The work-force is divided between the Ashkelon factory, where building sections are prefabricated, and construction sites around the country.

A second part of the Koor plan would steer Yuval Gad away from prefabricated construction, which now accounts for the lion's share of its business, and into conventional building.

Yuval Gad made a specialty of erecting inexpensive prefabricated schools, synagogues and apartments, but it was hit hard by changes in the market and government cutbacks. "Today the Ministry of Education doesn't build schools anymore," said the Koor spokesperson, who asked not to be named. "Today the demand is for expensive housing."

Koor executives are hopeful that a shift towards the luxury housing market will help staunch Yuval Gad's losses. If they're right, it won't be the first time that an altered business strategy has injected new life into the company.

The company was founded in 1952 to produce concrete pipes for the National Water Carrier. Once that job was completed, it switched direc-

tions and began making prefabricated housing at a prolific rate. In some cases, a structure could be completed within four months of the order. The company has erected more than 10,000 dwellings in Israel.

In the process, the company played a central part in the growth of Ashkelon. "Around Yuval Gad, Ashkelon was built," said Dayan. "It played a historic role."

The drive to cut losses at Yuval Gad appears to be part of a larger effort by Koor, the Histadrut's industrial arm, to bring money-losing operations into line, even at the cost of unemployment, a traditional Histadrut taboo. A recent example was the decision to furlough hundreds of workers from Soltam Ltd., the Haifa-based munitions manufacturer.

Another Koor subsidiary said to be under scrutiny at Koor's Tel Aviv headquarters is Markavia, Metal Works Ltd., which makes bodies for buses.

Low box-office leaves Cannon with \$10m. quarterly loss

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

Continuing an unrelenting string of bad news, the Cannon Group announced on Friday a net loss of \$9.9 million for the three months ended April, showing the independent film maker remains strapped for cash to meet interest expenses.

Actually, Cannon's first-quarter revenue rose to \$117.5m., more than double its earnings for the same period last year. But film amortization costs, increasing operating expenses and large interest payments on debts again put Cannon in the red.

The independent film company, led by Israeli Menahem Golan and Yoram Globus, will lose between \$25m. to \$30m. in the first half of 1987, some analysts predict, mostly due to a number of box-office flops such as *Hanoi Hill*, *The Barbarians*, *Over the Top* and *American Ninja II*.

Cannon's stock, trading as high as \$45.50 a share last year, closed Friday at \$4.125 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Cannon, under investigation by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for its financial reports since 1983, said precise results from 1986 were not available and added that its previous unaudited results are not reliable.

Although Cannon has sold assets and received cash from European investors, its net worth is now \$44.4m. down from \$50.6m. as of January 3, according to a company spokesman.

Along with the SEC investigation and a string of box-office failures, Cannon has been hit with shareholder lawsuits.

And its troubles at the box-office may not end: a July release *Superman IV: The Quest for Peace* has received mixed reviews.

Pantyhose, pudding, pasta are pricier

Post Economic Staff

The price of a wide variety of consumer goods rises today between 4 and 14 per cent, the Ministry of Industry and Trade announced yesterday.

The price of pantyhose increases 9 per cent, that of powdered puddings and jellies 11 per cent, macaroni and pasta products 4 per cent, and filleted fish 14 per cent.

A ministry spokesman said the price hikes would add less than 1 per cent to the Consumer Price Index.

Yesterday the Knesset Finance Committee approved a 25 per cent increase in the price of telephone tokens *asimoron* to 25 *asot*, effective immediately. At the same time it gave the go-ahead for a 10 per cent hike in the cost of local telephone calls, starting this Saturday.

Israel Money Markets

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

Shelkel Deposits (annual rates)

Bank	Deposit	Rate	7 days	14 days	30 days
Leumi (August 7)	Up to 1,000	11.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
	1,001-10,000	11.50	11.00	12.00	13.00
	10,001-100,000	12.00	11.50	12.50	13.50
	100,001-500,000	12.50	12.00	13.00	14.00
	500,001-1,000,000	13.00	12.50	13.50	14.50
Hapoalim (July 22)	Up to 500	11.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
	501-1,000	11.50	11.00	12.00	13.00
	1,001-10,000	12.00	11.50	12.50	13.50
	10,001-50,000	12.50	12.00	13.00	14.00
	50,001-100,000	13.00	12.50	13.50	14.50
Discount (August 6)	Up to 500	11.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
	501-1,000	11.50	11.00	12.00	13.00
	1,001-10,000	12.00	11.50	12.50	13.50
	10,001-50,000	12.50	12.00	13.00	14.00
	50,001-100,000	13.00	12.50	13.50	14.50
First Intl (August 10)	Up to 500	11.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
	501-1,000	11.50	11.00	12.00	13.00
	1,001-10,000	12.00	11.50	12.50	13.50
	10,001-50,000	12.50	12.00	13.00	14.00
	50,001-100,000	13.00	12.50	13.50	14.50

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates, August 10)

Currency (min. deposit)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$100,000)	6.250	6.500	7.000
Pound sterling (£10,000)	7.250	7.500	8.250
Deutsche mark (DM 100,000)	8.250	8.500	9.250
Swiss franc (SF 50,000)	7.250	7.500	8.000
Yen (¥ 1 million yen)	2.250	2.500	3.000

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI. Rates vary according to size of deposit.

Shelkel Foreign Exchange Rates (August 11)

Currency	Buy	Sell	Banknotes	Rep.
U.S. dollar	1.8210	1.8220	1.8200	1.8210
Deutsche mark	0.8224	0.8234	0.8214	0.8224
Pound sterling	2.5283	2.5293	2.5273	2.5283
French franc	0.2507	0.2517	0.2507	0.2507
Japanese yen (¥100)	1.0647	1.0657	1.0637	1.0647
Dutch florin	0.7682	0.7692	0.7672	0.7682
Swedish krona	1.2260	1.2270	1.2250	1.2260
Swiss franc	0.3450	0.3460	0.3440	0.3450
Norwegian krone	0.2328	0.2338	0.2318	0.2328
Australian dollar	0.7587	0.7597	0.7577	0.7587
Canadian dollar	1.2147	1.2157	1.2137	1.2147
Israeli sheqel	1.1254	1.1264	1.1244	1.1254
Italian lira (1,000)	0.7897	0.7907	0.7887	0.7897
Belgian franc (100)	0.4088	0.4098	0.4078	0.4088
Austrian schilling (10)	1.2126	1.2136	1.2116	1.2126
Spanish peseta (100)	1.1180	1.1190	1.1170	1.1180
Portuguese escudo (100)	20.480	20.490	20.470	20.480
Irish punt	1.7883	1.7893	1.7873	1.7883
Spanish peseta (100)	2.2867	2.2877	2.2857	2.2867
Spanish peseta (100)	1.2598	1.2608	1.2588	1.2598

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI.

Foreign Markets

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS (August 10)

Precious Metals	Libor Rates	1 month	3 months	6 months
Gold				
London	459.50	5%	10%	10%
Paris	461.10	5%	10%	10%
Frankfurt	454.88	5%	10%	10%
Zurich	460.00	5%	10%	10%
Silver	773.40	5%	10%	10%
Platinum	622.50	5%	10%	10%

Foreign Currency Crossrates (London 15:30 GMT)	Spot	3 months	6 months	12 months
Forward rates				
Deutsche mark	1.5670/00	1.5671/00	1.5672/00	1.5673/00
Swiss franc	1.5670/00	1.5671/00	1.5672/00	1.5673/00
Dutch florin	2.1370/00	2.1371/00	2.1372/00	2.1373/00
French franc	6.5500/00	6.5501/00	6.5502/00	6.5503/00
Japanese yen	151.02/15	151.03/15	151.04/15	151.05/15
Italian lira	1371.52/5	1371.53/5	1371.54/5	1371.55/5
Belgian franc	33.30/00	33.31/00	33.32/00	33.33/00
Canadian dollar	1.3200/00	1.3201/00	1.3202/00	1.3203/00
ECU	1.0945/00	1.0946/00	1.0947/00	1.0948/00
S. African rand	0.4750/00	0.4751/00	0.4752/00	0.4753/00
Australian dollar	1.5100/00	1.5101/00	1.5102/00	1.5103/00
Swedish krona	6.9575/25	6.9576/25	6.9577/25	6.9578/25
Norwegian krone	6.9575/25	6.9576/25	6.9577/25	6.9578/25
Danish krone	7.2375/25	7.2376/25	7.2377/25	7.2378/25

Share Indices	Commerzbank 80 stocks	2056.1 +16.8	Financial Times 100 stocks	2234.5 +3.3
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NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS (August 10)

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS (August 10)

U.S. Money Rates

Prime rate	8.25%	Fed funds (rate)	5 1/2%
Broker loan	8.00-7.75%	Long-term bond	8 1/8-7 1/2%
NY Euro (3 months)	7 1/8-6 1/2%	Discount rate	5.5%

New York Foreign Exchange

New York Foreign Exchange	DMK	SGX	STG	YEN	CAN
Latent	1.8200/00	1.5725/25	1.5685/85	151.02/15	1.3200/00
High	1.8200/00	1.5725/25	1.5685/85	151.02/15	1.3200/00
Low	1.8200/00	1.5725/25	1.5685/85	151.02/15	1.3200/00

Comment: The dollar was steady and flat yesterday from Friday's levels. It failed to break above the 1.82 mark target earlier as the Bundesbank intervened in the open market to cap its rise. Some thought that the Fed also sold dollars. Still, sentiment remains favorable for the dollar over the short term given continuing Mideast tensions and favorable chart factors.

Precious Metals	Gold	Spot	460.75	Silver	Spot	7.73
		Prev. close	454.45		Prev. close	7.62

Wall Street (Prices as of 16:00 GMT)	NYSE	NYSE High	NYSE Low	NYSE Vol.
Market indices				
DJ Industrials	2,633.93	+41.83	2,633.93	14%
DJ Transport	1,081.51	+11.05	1,081.51	14%
DJ Utilities	207.69	+2.95	207.69	14%
Stocks	972.25	+13.39	972.25	32
NYSE Comp	225.78	+2.44	225.78	31%
NYSE Ind	225.78	+2.44	225.78	31%
NASDAQ Comp	446.02	+2.44	446.02	37%
S-P 500 Index	322.32	+5.13	322.32	61%
S-P Comp	322.32	+5.13	322.32	61%
S&P 500	288.50	+1.86	288.50	40%

Statistics	NYSE	NYSE High	NYSE Low	NYSE Vol.
NYSE Volume	186,296,800			
NYSE Stocks up	946			
NYSE Stocks down	358			

NYSE High	NYSE Low	NYSE Vol.
NYSE High	186,296,800	186,296,800
NYSE Low	186,296,800	186,296,800
NYSE Vol.	186,296,800	186,296,800

Comment: Investors' appetite for stocks intensified in the last half-hour of the session yesterday, and stock prices pushed to record highs. Analysts said strong buying this morning appeared a rally as investors unloaded shares of lagged groups such as bank issues. But the advance remained broad based with technology, drugs and insurance issues, leaders in last week's rally, continuing to provide a good deal of leverage.

Israeli Stocks Traded in New York

NYSE/AMEX	Last	Prev. close	High	Low	Vol.
Alkermes	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	12
Amgen	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	12
Amrad	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	12
Amrad	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	12
Amrad	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	12
Amrad	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	12
Amrad	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	12
Amrad	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	12
Amrad	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	12
Amrad	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	12

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Dollar powers to 1.9 marks

LONDON (Reuters). - Boosted by tensions in the Gulf, the dollar yesterday closed just below 1.9 Deutschmarks despite central bank action to stem its advance.

West Germany's Bundesbank, and probably the U.S. Federal Reserve, sold dollars, dealers said, adding, this was the fifth consecutive trading day that central banks had intervened.

Nevertheless, the U.S. currency reached a high of 1.898 marks and closed in London at 1.894.

"The central banks have not broken the dollar's uptrend. I am fairly sure we will see 1.9 marks and the 1.905," said Oswald Dittich, foreign exchange manager at Bank of America NT and SA.

The dollar and gold were supported by tensions in the Middle East, particularly by yesterday's news of a U.S.-operated supertanker loaded with Iranian oil hitting a mine in the Sea of Oman, the first casualty of the Iran-Iraq "tanker war" outside the Gulf, shipping sources said.

N.Y. dealer offering to buy Israel gold coins

Post Economic Staff
The holders of gold coins minted in the past several years by the Israel Coins and Medals Corp. have an opportunity this week to sell them at a considerable margin over prevailing market local prices.

J.J. Van Grover, a New York-based dealer in rare

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Passing the buck

THE LOPSIDED bipartisan majority for the continuation of the Lavi project secured at a joint session of the Knesset's Finance and Foreign Affairs and Defence committees will do nothing to enhance the prestige of the country's parliament as a co-equal branch of government, or as an effective check on the executive.

It is doubtful whether there has ever been a more momentous issue before these two most prestigious committees than the future of the Lavi fighter. True, the final decision in the matter rests with the cabinet, not with the Knesset. But the two committees' opinion might be expected to weigh more than a little when the cabinet finally knuckles down to the deciding. Most of their members, however, did not even bother to attend and be counted on Sunday.

Interestingly, the absentees included some of the most loudly opinionated parliamentary participants in the ongoing Lavi debate.

The suggestion has now been aired that the two committees should assemble again, this time in full or at least fuller force, and take another vote. That would be a most unusual procedure. Knesset members are supposed to be pretty well aware of the duties that membership entails. A repeat session on the Lavi would be justified only as an occasion for the yea-sayers to explain, in the necessary detail, whence they proposed to squeeze the financing for the continuation of the project, and why they believe that producing 75 Lavis sometime during the 1990s and after is Israel's highest defence priority.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin for one has, after a period of painful reassessment, come to the conclusion, favoured by nearly the entire military establishment, that the IDF's minimal needs in new weapons systems cannot be met without the Lavi being scrapped, or without its funding coming from outside the defence budget. The Treasury's view, from which Finance Minister Moshe Nissim would not budge, is that there can be no such additional funding without undermining economic and social stability. Therefore, the Lavi monies can only come from the defence budget - which is, of course, what Mr. Rabin and the defence chiefs reject.

If Knesset members know better, let them speak up. If they have nothing useful to say, they might as well go on with their summer vacations.

The regurgitation of familiar populist arguments may be in the coming election campaign, but it gets the country nowhere. To argue that Israel must not reverse course on the Lavi because it has already set out upon it, and that a monumental error of travestied decision-making must not be rectified because two billion U.S. dollars have already been spent on it before it was discovered, is not serious.

Powers mightier than tiny Israel have junked costly schemes for researching, developing and producing highly promising new weapons systems when it was ascertained that they could more profitably be purchased abroad. The example of Britain's Nimrod, killed in mid-course in favour of the U.S.-made Awacs, is instructive. There is no good reason it could not be followed by substituting the F-16, which is ready for use and could be fitted with Israeli-made avionics, for the more expensive Lavi which will take some years to even start production.

To give up the superb flying machine that the Lavi has shown itself in test flights to be, is, of course, a wrenching decision. It would be wounding the nation's pride. But the Lavi has from the start been nothing like the blue-white bird of the popular imagination. Israel's true choice is not between a wholly Israeli-built and a completely American-manufactured warplane, but between different proportions of Israeli and U.S. put in a largely American-subsidized aircraft.

Stopping the Lavi at this time would also cause some dislocation at the Aircraft Industries and at least temporary unemployment for highly skilled technical staffs. But the same problem would be created if or when the Lavi moved on from the R & D stage into production. The threat of veridical by scientists and engineers could be relieved by the funding of research into Israel-originated weapons ideas which the IDF is all too eager to start working on.

One thing is beyond question. The present leadership of the defence establishment has staked its reputation for a correct assessment of the country's military needs on a flat rejection of the Lavi, in present conditions. Its stark message is: in order to assure the IDF's victory in the next war, the Lavi must be taken off its back. If it turns out that the cabinet takes the same contrary position on the Lavi that the Knesset committees have, Mr. Rabin - and arguably the chief of general staff, Rav-Aluf Dan Shomron, too - will, as the saying goes in this country, have to draw the consequences.

Canadian war crimes legislation Justice still delayed

Ellen Kachuck Rosenbluth

ON June 23, 1987, the Government of Canada introduced measures to prosecute Nazi war criminals in Canada and to prevent any war criminals from entering the country.

Minister of Justice Ray Hnatyshyn tabled in the House of Commons proposed amendments to the Criminal Code, the Citizenship Act and the Immigration Act, which he called "historic legislation."

This initiative represented a most significant step in the process which began with the establishment of the Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals in February 1985. After two years of hearings and investigations, Chief Justice Jules Deschenes, the Commission chairman, submitted his report to parliament on December 30, 1986. The justice minister made a commitment to introduce legislation before parliament's summer recess.

Parliament is now taking its summer recess, but the law enabling Canada to bring Nazi war criminals to justice has not yet been passed. B'nai Brith Canada was dismayed when, on June 30 the legislation was withdrawn until parliament resumes in the fall, despite the government's commitment to enact legislation, and the all-party agreement to speed it through the House of Commons.

We remain concerned that 42 years after the war only one Nazi war criminal in Canada has been extradited; not one has been prosecuted, deported or denaturalized.

IN LIGHT of Canada's tradition of inaction in dealing with Nazi war criminals, B'nai Brith Canada's League for Human Rights praised the government for moving quickly and decisively when the justice minister tabled the proposed amendments.

"We are gratified that the government has given top priority to the problem," said David Matas, senior legal counsel representing the League at the commission hearings. "Time is of the essence. It is crucial that the

legislation be passed immediately in order to begin the long overdue process of bringing Nazi war criminals to justice. We must see that prosecutions are initiated quickly, before more criminals and witnesses progress into old age. In the context of 40 years of Canadian inaction, we cannot afford to lose one more day."

The bill would enable Canada to take action against an estimated 20 suspected Nazi war criminals, identified in the Deschenes report as still living in Canada.

"The problem of war criminals should, wherever possible, be dealt with here in Canada, and every case must be resolved in a manner consistent with Canadian standards of law and evidence," said Hnatyshyn, in describing the guiding principle behind the proposed legislation.

In search of the "made in Canada solution," the minister proposed amendments to the criminal code providing Canadian courts with jurisdiction to prosecute in Canada war criminals and those who had committed crimes against humanity outside Canada. Only those whose offences were punishable under Canadian law and international law at the time they were committed could be prosecuted. Present rules of evidence and procedure would be employed.

While supporting the proposals and urging their immediate passage, some individuals and groups expressed concern that the amendments may allow some criminals to escape prosecution.

For example, the bill does not cover crimes committed by citizens of countries that were not involved in a war with Canada. The member of the Romanian Iron Guard who committed war crimes before Romania entered the war is one such case; crimes by "enthusiastic volunteers" of Axis states against their own citizens is another. Representatives of Eastern European communities also objected to the limited jurisdiction stated in the proposed law.

The criminal code amendment would permit only the federal attorney-general to initiate proceedings against alleged war criminals due to the international implications of the legislation.

In light of Canada's 40-year history of inaction on the issue, with the exception of the extradition of Helmut Rausch in 1983, B'nai Brith's League for Human Rights urged the government to allow provincial attorneys-general to prosecute war criminals along with the federal government.

Amendments to the Immigration Act would ensure that, in future, people who are "reasonably believed to have committed war crimes or crimes against humanity" would not be admitted to Canada, or may be ordered deported. "In practical terms, this law could be invoked in the future to exclude an individual such as Kurt Waldheim from entering Canada."

Finally, under the proposed amendments to the Citizenship Act, anyone being investigated for committing war crimes, or crimes against humanity, by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Security and Intelligence Service or the Department of Justice, will not be able to acquire Canadian citizenship.

The proposals would not permit Canadian authorities to revoke an individual's citizenship or to deport people suspected of committing war crimes. They would, however, prohibit Canadian citizens who have been living elsewhere and who try to get back into Canada to avoid facing trial for war crimes or crimes against humanity in another country from getting back into Canada.

THE GOVERNMENT intended to present the bill for passage by parliament on the final day of the session before the summer recess. The government planned to have the bill go to committee of the whole, and not to legislative committee, where it

Dry Bones



could be debated for many months. In order for the bill to go to the committee of the whole, unanimous consent of all the members present in the House of Commons was necessary.

MPs Alex Kindy, and Andrew Witer, both indicated that they would oppose the committee of the whole and insist on legislative committee. Witer was prepared to consent to the committee of the whole provided the government was prepared to accept five amendments he proposed.

The five amendments would broaden the scope of those considered war criminals; impose a publication ban on the hearings; enable only the attorney-general to consent to prosecution (not the deputy attorney-general); allow deportations only to a country with which Canada has an extradition treaty; and bar an immigrant only if he were a war criminal or criminal against humanity (reasonable grounds to believe a person was such a criminal would not suffice).

The Justice Department turned

these recommendations down primarily because they could be contrary to the Charter of Rights.

Ironically, the legislation was not passed on June 30 due to lack of time. However, when parliament resumes, be it in the fall or earlier, the minister of justice has once again promised to act as quickly as possible to ensure passage of the legislation.

The government has to be commended for appointing the Deschenes Commission, accepting several of its recommendations and upholding its commitment to draft and table the legislation speedily.

Despite everything the government has done in the past two years, and it is substantial, we are still concerned. After 42 years of inexcusable delay, at least a measure of justice can still be granted to the victims of the Holocaust and their families with the passage of the legislation proposed earlier in June.

The writer is director of public affairs for B'nai Brith Canada, and coordinated B'nai Brith involvement before the Deschenes Commission.

READERS' LETTERS

DIVESTITURE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - In his article "What's right about Israel's left?" (July 31), Ya'acov Morris writes: As a paying member of the Histadrut since 1947, I have never voted in any forum, nor has my vote ever been solicited, for anything to do with the policies of the Histadrut's economic sector."

He goes on to say that "the struggle between shareholding owners (i.e. Koor, Soleh Boneh, and Hamashbir) and wage labour should be eliminated within the cooperatives by the spread of shares among all."

Morris is referring to a political share, not an economic share. He fails to understand that economic power proceeds political power. The Histadrut has contributed immensely to the establishment of Israel's industrial base. Yet it no longer significantly contributes to the expansion of the economy or Israeli industry.

If those leading the Histadrut were truly working to further the prosperity of their constituents, they might begin to think in terms of divestiture.

What does it mean? It means that Tadiran would be put on the auction block for Israeli and overseas investors to purchase. The proceeds from the sale of shares in the company on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange would be distributed equally among Histadrut members. Thus Tadiran would become a public company and become accountable to its shareholders.

If workers at Tadiran felt they

needed a labour union to represent them before management, they would assemble one and appoint a leader. The trade union would represent the workers of Tadiran while the umbrella organization of the Histadrut would function as a coordinating body.

Consider the outcome of such a trend:

1. The Histadrut would cease being a national political factor and function merely as a representative of those trade unions which choose to come under its leadership.

2. Additional sources of foreign investment capital would be raised.

3. Companies which previously were held accountable to "no one" would now have to answer to "someone."

4. It would thaw a large block of Israeli industry and create additional opportunities for a more dynamic level of management in Israel, mergers, restructuring, re-financing, and joint ventures with local and foreign companies.

5. It would give Histadrut members a piece of the pie and a say in the running of the companies they work for, rather than a membership card.

6. It would enable the government to negotiate with smaller labour factions, thus allowing for a more efficient relationship between government and organized labour in Israel.

Most important, however, it would rid Israel of an antiquated burden which it no longer needs and cannot afford.

JOEL H. BAINERMAN
Jerusalem.

THE RHEINECK CEMETERY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I refer to Ya'acov Friedler's article of July 17, "Jewish cemetery restored in Germany."

In 1960, I was commercial attaché at the Israel Mission in Cologne (West Germany). On Sundays, we used to make short trips in the vicinity. On our way to visit Bonn, we stopped at Rheineck and took the cable-car to the ruins of Schloss Rheineck, but before reaching the top of the hill, my wife noticed what seemed to her remnants of a Jewish cemetery. We returned on foot through the woods and came on some old tombstones with Jewish inscriptions dating back to 1620 through 1860.

The next morning, I phoned the Chief Rabbi of Cologne and told him about my findings. He checked the matter and told me that Rheineck belonged to the Jewish community of Koblenz, that he had spoken to their officials, and was promised that the cemetery would be taken care of, cleaned and fenced in, as required by Jewish law.

I am therefore astonished to read

that the "octogenarian head of the Jewish Community in Koblenz" should have agreed to the removal of these tombstones.

Dr. MAX LERON
Tel Aviv.

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POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. ABORIGINES in a remote community are living in conditions like those of Nazi concentration camps, an Australian judge said recently.

Justice Marcus Einfeld, president of the Australian Human Rights Commission, was obviously shocked as he listened to the people of Toomelah describing the social and racial problems of their community on the New South Wales state border.

"It is beyond belief that Australian citizens are asked to live in these circumstances," said Einfeld. "I have been to Soweto in South Africa, to German concentration camps, but this is my own country."

Witnesses told of sewage collecting in open ponds, chronic overcrowding, 80 per cent unemployment and aboriginal schoolchildren treated like "dirt" by white Australians.

Toomelah council officials told the hearing that the community received water for 15 minutes twice a day from a bore hole.

P.S. A BICYCLE WAR has broken out in the tiny feudal Channel Island of Sark, where motor vehicles other than two tractors are banned and bicycle hire is big business.

Islander John Jackson was jailed for a month recently and fined £300 for paying children to steal or damage bicycles belonging to a rival rental company.

Sark court heard that Jackson paid his young saboteurs £1 for causing two punctures or £1 for bucking a wheel.

P.S. WEST GERMAN geologists are preparing to bore the world's deepest hole, some 14 kilometres deep, to study the earth's crust between two small towns in the country's south.

It will take 450 million Deutschmarks (\$250 million) and some 10 years to beat the record set last year by the Soviets, with a 12-kilometre hole in the northwestern Kola Peninsula, according to the West German Ministry for Research and Technology, which is financing the project.

The hole is to be bored between Erbenrodorf and Windischeschenbach, 190 kilometres north of Munich.

P.S. A JAPANESE bank robber got away with \$16,800 in a hold-up, but 25 minutes later his wife seized the loot and took it straight back.

Decorator Tsugue Sakiyama, 42, burst into a subsidiary of the Sogo Bank in Ginowan, on Okinawa Island. Armed with a knife, he grabbed a customer, forced the staff to hand over the money, then fled in a car.

When he got home, he told his wife he was going to repay the second half of a four million yen (\$26,000) debt he owed his sister.

Pressed by Mrs. Sakiyama to explain where the money came from, he admitted having robbed the bank.

His wife immediately grabbed the loot, jumped in a taxi and returned the money to the bank, police said. Sakiyama was later arrested for armed robbery.

PENFRIENDS

N. FOLDERMANS, Viskaarweg 192.3192 DP Hoogvliet Rt., Holland, would like to exchange stamps with an Israeli. He collects used Israeli stamps without tabs.

Gurdjieff
Ouspensky
Centre
052-574423